THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVII.—Vol. VI.] *For* DECEMBER, 1806. [New Series.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT HOWICK, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Extraordinary things must be done; or one of the parties cannot stand as a ministry, nor the other, even as an opposition. They cannot change their situations, nor can any useful coalition be made between them. I do not see the mode of it, nor the way to it. This aspect of things I do not contemplate with pleasure."

EDMUND BURKE.

ONE advantage, at least, seems likely to ensue from the loss of those eminent political competitors, the late Premier and the late Leader of Opposition. With the lives of those distinguished statesmen, appears to have terminated that system of parliamentary warfare, of domestic cabal, which has been considered by discriminating minds, amongst all parties, as highly detrimental to the general interests of this country; which, indeed, and not unfrequently, has promoted internal dissension, and which, by palsying the executive power of government, has sometimes strengthened the arms, and confirmed the plans of our external enemies. It will not hereafter be so practicable as formerly, to thwart the views and counteract the measures of a wise and efficient administration. British ministers, acting in concert, and with determination, and standing on public ground, have, at length, an opportunity for exciting the spirit and wielding the energies of their country. The people of these kingdoms expect, and naturally expect, some benefit from this oblivion of animosities, from this combination of interests and abilities. Of those to whom much is intrusted, much will be ultimately required.

Among the characters to whom the affairs of this great empire are now committed, perhaps there is not one, distinguished as many of them are, more justly intitled to the respect and confidence of his countrymen, than the subject of the present biographical sketch. Both in public and private life, whether in the performance of the relative or the civil duties, he has been uniform, consistent, honourable, persevering. Without affecting vulgar popularity, he has been zealously patriotic: while opposing the encroachments of power, he has supported its legitimate claims.

Viscount de Howick, (formerly better known as the Hon. Charles Grey), was born in 1764. He is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Viscount de Howick, Earl Grey, of the county of Northumberland, who is also a Knight of the Bath, and General of his Majesty's forces.

In common with many other families, who form what is now called the stock of ancient nobility, the Greys are believed to owe their importance to the fortune of war, having originally followed William the Conqueror into England, where, under his auspices, they became incorporated with the native inhabitants. They are also supposed to have assisted another William Prince of Orange) in the Revolution of 1688. A branch of the family served the office of Sheriff in 1736, and in 1746 received a patent of Baronetage from George II. Lord Grey de Howick, K. B., younger son of the late Sir Henry Grey, Bart., and father of the present Viscount Howick, has been recently ennobled, after having professionally rendered some distinguished military services to the state from which his honours are derived. He had previously (June, 1801) to his elevation to an earldom, been created Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland. His Lordship has a numerous family, consisting of five sons and of several daughters*.

By the influence of his family in this

* Henry George, the Earl's second son, is Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons: George, his third son, is a Post-Captain: William, the fourth son, is in the army. Of his daughters, one (Lady Elizabeth) has been long married to Samuel Whi-

quarter, who were elated by the early promise which he discovered of future eminence, Lord Howick was returned a member in parliament for the county of Northumberland, in the year 1785.—He seems to have imbibed from parental example, those opinions by which his political conduct has been uniformly regulated.

It was not, however, till two years after he had obtained a seat in the senate, that he felt himself qualified to take an active part in the deliberations of the national council. March 22d, 1787, on an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for having communicated to the Commons the Commercial Treaty with France, Mr. Grey rose, and, in a speech impressively argumentative, reprehended the measure, as "one replete with mischief to this country; and as hampering it with a connection with our natural rival, if not natural foe, which our ancestors had always avoided." This speech, for the information it displayed, for precision of arrangement, and perspicuity and force of reasoning, was esteemed one of the most brilliant commencements, in the oratorical career, that had ever been witnessed in Parliament. Shortly after this, he made a motion relative to Certain Abuses, which were stated to exist in the Post-Office. He was fortunate enough, on the present occasion, to see the object of his motion accomplished.

During the dispute with Spain, in 1789, the opposers of Mr. Pitt, while they reprobated the precipitation with which they charged his conduct towards that power, contended that he had also entered into a convention without having produced the documents necessary to its elucidation. Lord Howick (then Mr. Grey), particularly insisted, that "circumstances had occurred, which required to be explained; as it could certainly never be asserted that the executive power was exempt from such an explanation; for it would then be a power above control, and secure from inspection. Had the convention with Spain (continued the orator, December 13th, 1790) been the best, as it appears to me the worst, that ever was concluded, still I would have deemed it a proper subject of inquiry." He was on this occasion seconded by Mr. Pelham, and supported by Messrs. Windham, Jekyll, and Fox; but his concluding motion, for Papers, was lost by a majority of 124.

In the Spring of 1791, Lord Howick conceiving himself systematically called upon to oppose the measures of administration, vigorously resisted the meditated war with Russia, in consequence of that power having resolved to possess herself of the town of Oczakow, and the country between the Bog and the Dneister. He maintained, that "the only just cause of war originated in the principle of self-defence. A nation's right of attack (he observed) was founded in, and must originate out of, the principles of self-defence; and that no war could be justified on the grounds of political expediency, whatever the consequences of it might be, and however profitable and advantageous it might turn out to the state." The following he declared to be the cases in which only he believed war to be just:—

1. When undertaken to redeem a right forcibly withheld, and to which there existed an irresistible claim.

2. In providing for future safety.

3. The right of repelling an unjust attack*.

This motion was lost by a majority of eighty. The opposition, however, pursued other means for the attainment of success. Mr. Robert Adair (the *eleve* of Mr. Fox, and who, through the influence of that statesman, was lately sent, as his Majesty's representative, to the Court of Vienna) was on this occasion dispatched confidentially to St. Petersburgh, to assure the Empress Catherine, that her wishes would be seconded by the parliamentary oppositionists of this country! "The laws and constitution of this kingdom," says

---

bread, Esq. and M. P. for Bedford.—This union, however, was strenuously resisted by the late respected Mr. Whitbread; who, attached himself by principle—he was above interested motives!—to what is called the cause of government, could not endure to see his son thus enlisted under the banners of Opposition.

* Mr. Fox (see his last speech on the seizure of Hanover) held the preservation of *National Honour* to be a sufficient cause for hostilities against the country by whom it was attempted to be sullied.

Mr. Burke*, commenting on this most extraordinary mission, "entrust the sole and exclusive right of treating with foreign potentates, to the king. This is an undisputed part of the legal prerogative of the crown. However, notwithstanding this, Mr. Fox, without the knowledge or participation of any one person in the House of Commons, with whom he was bound, by every party-principle, in matters of delicacy and importance, confidentially to communicate, thought proper to send Mr. Adair as his representative, and with his cypher to St. Petersburgh, there to frustrate the objects for which the minister from the crown was authorised to treat. *He succeeded in this his design, and did actually frustrate the king's minister* in some of the objects of his negotiation. This proceeding of Mr. Fox does not (as I conceive) amount to absolute high-treason; Russia, though on bad terms, not having been then declared at war with this kingdom. But such a proceeding is, in law, not very remote from that offence, and is undoubtedly a most unconstitutional act, and an high treasonable misdemeanor. The legitimate and sure mode of communication, between this nation and foreign powers, is rendered uncertain, precarious, and treacherous, by being divided into two channels—one with the government, one with the head of a party in opposition to that government; by which means the foreign powers can never be assured of the real authority or validity of any public transaction whatsoever. On the other hand, the advantage taken of the discontent which at that time prevailed in parliament and in the nation, to give to an individual an influence directly against the government of his country, in a foreign court, has made a highway into England for the intrigues of foreign courts in our affairs. This is a sore evil—an evil from which, before this time, England was more free than any other nation."

When such practices were resorted to, in order to frustrate the measures of administration; when no means were left untried to irritate the people of this country against their government, and encourage a foreign power to persevere in its claims against that government; ought it to be deemed matter of surprize, that "the minister was forced to relinquish the contest, and bring ridicule upon himself and the government?"

Shortly after this memorable transaction, (May, 1791), the Member for Northumberland took the lead in a business more honourable to himself, and, perhaps, of more utility to the state; a business which, in the language of one of his most distinguished compatriots*, "shed a lustre on the character and humanity of the nation." The object of this proceeding was an inquiry into the state of the existing laws relating to debtor and creditor? It was justly observed by the Hon. Mover on this occasion, that "it was desirable to distinguish the unfortunate debtor from the knavish one; to place the creditor in that situation which afforded the fairest and the speediest means of compensation; and to regulate the jails of this country in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary hardship and restraint. Whether they (the House), considered the practice of confining for debt, men who had no means of discharging such debt, or, on the contrary, fraudulent debtors, whose créditors by no process could compel them to pay; these circumstances were alone sufficient to constitute an inquiry into the state of the laws relating to debtor and creditor." A committee, consisting of Lord Howick (then Mr. Grey), the late Mr. Pitt, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Martin, the Attorney and Solicitor-general, and several other legal gentlemen, was in consequence of this motion, appointed. Nothing, however, has yet been effectually done towards accomplishing the object of the original inquiry.

This subject is not hastily to be dismissed. Among those who were most clamorous against debtors, few, at

* See his 'Observations on the conduct of the Minority.' Mr. Burke, be it recollected, was at this period acting in political concert with Mr. Fox, and, so associated, had a right to complain of his not having been consulted on an event of such serious importance!

* EDMUND BURKE, whose memory, had he possessed no higher claims to the veneration of his country, ought to be held in everlasting remembrance—for his consistent and energetic opposition to the *system* of Imprisonment for Debt!

one time, exerted themselves with more determination than the Editor of the present 'Weekly Political Register.'—He has since discovered the unreasonableness, as well as the inhumanity of his opposition, and has honourably recanted the opinions formerly promulgated by him respecting the relative situations of debtor and creditor.—"With respect to the code of debtor-laws," says Mr. Cobbett*, "I once thought it† wise and just; but a more extensive view of the subject, to which I was first led by the observations made by Lord Moira, has convinced me of my error—has convinced me that it is unwise, and unjust, and is in direct hostility with that glorious assemblage of principles, which constitute the Common law of England, and which, upheld by the morality of the people, do, more than all other circumstances put together, distinguish the English government from all the other governments in the world. To these principles, breathing freedom in every accent; watching, with never-ceasing solicitude over *personal liberty*; barring up every avenue to oppression, from whatever quarter it may come; so nicely and so justly distinguishing between crimes and misfortunes; to these principles what can be so outrageously hostile as that code which, as to consequences, renders misfortune a crime, and which, for the crime of owing ten pounds, exposes an Englishman to be deprived of his personal liberty—for life? For the effects of this terrible code (continues Mr. C.), the occasional passing of Insolvent-Bills is the only remedy, or, rather, the only palliative. In 1804 one of these bills was passed to clear, or at least to thin, the crowded prisons. They are now again (1806) teeming with tenants; and with misery, greater than ever!" From the present ministry, who have pledged themselves to examine, and, as far as shall be found practicable, to reform internal evils, and who have shewn a disposition favourable to the cause of real justice and humanity; some measure, corrective of the existing laws respecting debtor and creditor, may confidently be expected.

* See his Number for Saturday, April 26th, 1806, pp. 625—6.

† See the first numbers of his Newspaper, which was called "The Forcupine?"

It is not now necessary to follow the subject of this memoir, step by step, through the chaos of revolutionary convulsion. He saw, or believed he saw, in common with many illustrious philosophers and patriots,

"O'er the vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of France,
The day-star of LIBERTY rise!"

He, too, was one of the wise-men who followed this illusive meteor, hoping to discover the birth-place of the immortal goddess, and deposit their offerings at her feet!

Having uniformly acted in opposition to Mr. Pitt, and, consequently adhered steadily to Mr. Fox, during a period of upwards of twenty years, Mr. Grey (now Lord Howick), was, on the decease of the late premier, included in the formation of the new ministry. He was, in this arrangement, appointed first Lord of the Admiralty. Since the death of Mr. Fox, however, he has been transferred, as the successor of that statesman, to the Foreign Department; an office certainly more congenial to his inclinations, and better calculated for the display of his acknowledged abilities, than the situation which he had previously occupied.

Lord Howick has been some years united to a daughter of the Right Hon. Brabazon Ponsonby, by which marriage he has a son, and several daughters.

His personal appearance is commanding; he is of a good figure, rather above the middle height; and his manner is serious and dignified. The characteristics of his eloquence are perspicuity in style, connectedness of argument, and forcible reasoning. If he does not dazzle the imagination by the brilliancy of his metaphors, neither does he disappoint the judgment, by those inequalities which not unfrequently disfigure the effusions of more distinguished orators. He does not declaim for the sake of obtaining applause; and he scorns, by puns and quibbles, to tickle a senate, into merriment. He is argumentative, satisfactory, impressive.

THE WIG.—No. V.

"Say, what is taste, but the internal pow'rs
Active and strong, and feelingly alive
To each fine impulse—a discerning sense
Of decent and sublime; with quick disgust
For things deform'd or disarrang'd or gross
In species." AKENSIDE.

To Mr. Wig.

SIR,

FROM the professions you have made of endeavouring to prove yourself a friend to all parties, I already entertain such ideas of your candour and liberality, that I am induced to submit for your consideration the unfortunate circumstances by which I have been rendered ridiculous in society, and which will, I fear, in the end, totally exclude me from the world.

It will not, I conceive, be essentially necessary in representing my wrongs, to give a full, true, and particular account of my birth, parentage, and education; suffice it to say, that at the age of sixteen, I found myself possessed of a small cottage, and an annuity of 30l. per annum, in an obscure village in Kent, subject to the management, and under the tuition of a maiden aunt, whose piety had attracted the notice of our village curate, who consequently paid us frequent visits at the cottage, for the double purpose of conversing with her, and affording instruction to me. Thus situated, my time passed pretty pleasantly, though I sometimes felt as a hardship the restraints under which I lay. A young farmer, whose name was Wiggins, had already found favour in my eyes, but his visits and attentions to me were discountenanced by my aunt; and I was given to understand his passion for me was as little encouraged by his father. Our interviews were consequently stolen, until the death of my aunt, which took place soon after I attained the age of twenty, and which left me sole mistress of my cottage and my annuity. Shortly after this I was married to Mr. Wiggins, and in due time he became the father of a fine boy, who soon became the instrument of reconciliation between us and the father of my husband, whose family had been estranged from us during the first year. I was at this time the happiest of wives; but, alas, the clouds of calamity hung over me; for at the end of ten years, death seized the husband of my heart, and left me a young widow, not unhandsome, with an addition to my family, but very little addition to my original property.—Mr. Wiggins, sen. however, undertook the care and management of my boy; and, after disposing of what household property, &c. I had, went to board and lodge with the respectable clergyman whom I have before mentioned: and here, sir, it was my misfortune to attract the notice of a young man from London, on a visit, who has entailed upon me the odium of the public; whose voice and insinuating manner gained so much upon my heart, as to lead me astray, and render me the object and the subject of continual ridicule.

The wit, the vivacity, the gaiety and good-humour of this young man were irresistible. I was charmed with his manners, and from subsequent interviews, I conceived he was not displeased with mine.—Ah! vanity, vanity, how powerful and successful are thy approaches to the human heart! We met frequently, and at every interview, mutual attachment seemed to increase; he professed for me a strong and inviolable attachment, and was continually strengthening these professions by innumerable presents of value.

As yet, a total stranger to the metropolis and all its arts, suspicion had never yet found a lurking place in my bosom; and upon his departure for town, he requested me to allow him the opportunity of corresponding with me. To this I assented, and our correspondence continued for some time, till at length he prevailed upon me to visit London. During this visit, his fancy and taste were racked to bestow on me every ornament of dress, every embellishment of person, that the united efforts of numerous indefatigable artists could produce; and I was introduced, with all these adornments, to the theatre; but, alas, having been dressed and tutored to conduct myself agreeable to his extravagant fancy, I was hissed and hooted at, nay, so miserably mal-treated, that it was with difficulty I escaped with life. He however encouraged me to proceed, told me the taste of the times was much vitiated, that in the course of a short time I should be adored as the mirror of perfection, as the blazing day-star of taste, and the talisman of truth; professing at the same time, his unalterable esteem and attachment. I listened to these insinuations, and obtruded myself, under his promise of care and protection, for several evenings, but was at last so

roughly treated, as to induce him, for the sake of my existence, to withdraw me from public notice. This circumstance, notwithstanding he addresses me as the paragon of merit, has so irritated his disposition, to conceive that the public and he entertain ideas so directly in opposition to each other, that he has grown discontented with me himself. I have been prevailed on to make my appearance occasionally since, and, but for the friendly assistance and active exertions of a Mr. Mathews, who has kindly interposed in my behalf, I should long ere this have been consigned to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

I have written this much, sir, in order to exculpate myself from the imputation of vanity or egotism in endeavouring to force myself into public favour, which, I assure you, had I not met with Mr. A., I should never have thought of; but, alas, sir, I now have no refuge—my character in London is inevitably lost—I would retire quietly to wear away my days in my native village, contented again to become the toast of a country club, but prejudice has taken root in the breasts of my countrymen, or rather, fashion will not allow them to sanction the appearance of any thing among them which has been driven from the metropolis; and although Mr. A., in his address to me, professes the most partial adoration, extolling my virtues and praising my conduct, no one else will condescend to bestow a good word on, SIR,

Your obedient but unfortunate Servant, CHLOE WIGGINS.

To Mr. W. Wig, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of being descended from the ancient and respectable family of the Bobs, who have in former times had considerable weight on the heads of many distinguished persons in this and almost every other country; and my object in addressing you is to beg that you will use your utmost endeavour to restore to me and the few of my remaining brethren, that portion of dignity and respect, which has been bestowed, not undeservedly, on our forefathers.

I cannot venture to affirm that Charles the Bald, (who was the first prince in France who ventured to shew his naked head to the people, but who in his latter days, finding his temerity had nearly caused an insurrection, immediately corrected himself by covering this defect) was ever acquainted with any of my ancestors, but I may safely assert, that, in these dominions, the most learned, the most fashionable, the most noble, and the most enlightened of societies, have admitted them to their consultations, their amusements, their levees, and their libraries; nay, even to this day, some of my brethren possess all the liberty and independence of those who have gone before them, and some also are the almost constant attendants on Majesty.

To enumerate the various qualifications we possess, which have entiled us to this portion of attention, would, I conceive, be needless: suffice it to say, we are *warm friend to the constitution*, and adhere closely to the *crown*, and we are so impenetrably secret, that I defy the whole world to produce one single instance in which we have betrayed our trust; we are a modest and unassuming race; we join no party cabals, nor engage in any political contests. But, sir, notwithstanding all these recommendations, we have for some time past experienced an unexpected portion of neglect, in consequence of a race of impostors which have been brought from France and other countries, and found favour in the eyes of the British public; but, sir, I can assure you, that themselves and their motives may be easily seen through, their very dispositions are fragile and flimsy, their weight trifling, their form fantastic, and, in short, the whole of their professions vain; although they have not yet attempted to speak for themselves, I perceive they have commissioned Emporius Coverbald, and a variety of others in this great metropolis, to trumpet forth their praises at a most extravagant rate, or you would not have been troubled with this letter.

Now, sir, you, as a man of taste and judgment, will, I hope, endeavour to prevent the taste of the town from being corrupted in this way by some well-timed exertion in our behalf; which, however, if you do not think

proper to do, I shall avail myself of the opportunity to prove my contemporaries all aliens, and thereby rid the land of them at once.

I remain, SIR,

Two-Curl Row, Your's, &c.
Dec. 1st, 1806. BROWN BOB.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your Magazine, and though I admit that the plan and general conduct merits my approbation, I cannot help remarking, that its pages have not unfrequently been dishonoured by the crude and abortive ideas of persons stiling themselves essayists. I am no enemy to the attempts of young men to distinguish themselves by literary essays; it is by the frequency of writing that perspicuity and an easy style are acquired: all I wish is, that the *matter*, as well as the manner, should be first thoroughly digested; that the bantling of their brains should be matured by reason and reflection, and not ushered into the world with "all its imperfections on its head."

I have been led to these remarks by the observations in your last Magazine of J. M. Flindall, on the "*Oppression of Employers.*" I must confess I was prejudiced against what Mr. F. had to advance, by the very title of his essay, which assumes as a fact that which is undoubtedly false, viz. that all employers are oppressors, and by a fair conclusion, that all persons employed are oppressed: that this is the writer's opinion, is abundantly proved by the tenor of his subsequent language. The writer commences with a position which is equally untenable, "that there are continual *causes* of dissatisfaction among workmen, and that the overbearing principle of employers has long prevailed." That this is contrary to every principle of truth, we need only look at the various decisions upon the combination of workmen for an increase of wages; upon which it has been satisfactorily proved to juries of this country, and to every impartial man in the community, that the masters have conceded to the journeymen as long as concession has been prudent, and probably beyond it; that every concession has only been the means of raising new combinations, and in fine, that the demands for labour have been vastly disproportionate to the fair profits of the manufacturer.

It is a well known fact, that labourers earn, in many manufactories, &c. a sufficient sum to keep themselves and families, not only in every comfort, but even in some of the luxuries of life: it is not the smallness of wages, but in the improper application of them that the grievance lies; many masters being obliged to stop half the wages of their men to satisfy a weekly public house score, and this at the desire of the party employed, to enable him to obtain credit.

"In the name of justice," says your correspondent, "why should the weakest part of the community (alluding still to journeymen), be worst defended, or the most useful the worst rewarded?" This is mere declamation, without a shadow of proof, and indeed without being capable of admitting any; the laws of the country are equally open to journeymen as well as their employers, and a British jury would as soon grant redress to an injured individual, though a labourer, as they would to one of the first rank and consequence; as two recent trials have fully evinced. Mr. F. will doubtless allow that the only tribunal an honest man ought to appeal to, is the laws of his country; to these laws the masters and journeymen have appealed, and no one questions the justice of the decisions.

Among other objections to give additional rewards to labour, adds Mr. F. is the propensity of journeymen to drunkenness; but he says, as an apology for them, that in proportion to the numbers, the masters are equally addicted to that vice. I never yet heard drunkenness seriously urged as a reason for not advancing wages; it might be probably objected to, on account of the incapacity of a drunkard to attend to his business; nor is the assertion borne out by common observation, "that masters are equally addicted to drunkenness;" on the contrary, the crime or folly of inebriety is chiefly, though not exclusively, confined to the lower classes of society: indeed it is well known that one *Saint* day (a Saint created and canonized by themselves), is generally devoted to idleness and debauchery, by journeymen of almost every description, the sons of St. Crispin more particularly; by which improvident conduct, to call it by no harsher

name, one-sixth of their wages is sacrificed, and their health materially injured. What right have men of this description to complain of privations and hardships, when the indulgence of their own passions is the cause of those very privations? Is an improvident tradesman, whose extravagance brings him into the gazette, an object of pity? No:—and yet what difference is discernable between a prodigal master and a prodigal journeyman? and why should the former be branded as an extravagant spendthrift, and the latter be the object of querulous pity and condolence?

Your correspondent, leaving his subject awhile, glances at the enormous salaries of state officers, whose business is done by proxy; but how this is connected with the disputes between masters and journeymen, I am at a loss to determine, unless it is to shew, (what indeed seems to be the sole design of his writing) the vast difference that exists between the rich and the poor; and to make the latter dissatisfied with their condition in civil society. His opinions are built upon false and wrong conclusions; they proceed upon a supposition that all masters are necessarily insolent and unjust, and all journeymen necessarily meek and humble; or, in other words, that the one class is uniformly vicious, and the other virtuous; forgeting that the temper and dispositions of mankind are not influenced by their different situations in life, and that those situations are frequently the result of fortuitous circumstances wholly independent, either of their virtuous or vicious propensities.

I should not have taken the trouble of noticing your correspondent's remarks, which are wholly undeserving serious refutation, but that I consider him as a labourer in the vineyard of jacobinism, and that more is insinuated "than meets the ear." It was the indeavour of the jacobins of France, to disseminate their poisonous principles, by odious comparisons between the conditions of the poor and the rich, by representing every rich man as a tyrant and oppressor, and every poor one as the object of oppression: the fatal effects of the success of these principles have been long deplored by Europe in tears of blood. Alcina optimum frui insania.

I am no friend to an aristocratical demeanor on the part of those whose fortune has placed them above the common order of mankind; on the other hand, I abhor the bold and insolent behaviour of those whose humbler situations ought to teach them humility; to countenance the groundless complaints of every journeyman who fancies himself oppressed, would be to allow disaffection and encourage revolt.—How far Mr. F.'s observations are likely to contribute to allay any animosities which unfortunately may exist between masters and their servants, and strengthen the bands of necessary and proper subordination, I leave the candid reader to determine.

Windmill-lane, Brentford Butts, Dec. 7, 1800. W. T.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

London, Dec. 20, 1800.

SIR,

THE following letter, written by the late Marquis Cornwallis to the Rev. Dr. Webster, of Edinburgh, announcing the melancholy intelligence of the loss of his son in an action with General Greene, in America, being equally honourable to his Lordship's feelings and humanity, and not observing that you have inserted it in the memoirs of his Lordship given in one of your former numbers, I should be glad to see it in your interesting Magazine.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. S.

Wilmington, April, 23, 1781.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

IT gives me great concern to undertake a task, which is not only a bitter renewal of my own grief, but must be a violent shock to an affectionate parent.

You have for your support, the assistance of religion, good sense, and the experience of the uncertainty of human happiness. You have for your satisfaction, that your son fell nobly in the cause of his country, honoured and lamented by all his fellow soldiers; that he led a life of honour and virtue, which must secure his everlasting happiness. When the keen sensibility of the passions begins to subside, these considerations will give you real comfort.

That the Almighty may give you fortitude to bear this severest of trials, is the earnest wish of your companion in affliction, and most faithful servant,

CORNWALLIS.

REMARKS ON THE CONTROVERSY—"LEE, *versus* A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR."

Mr. Editor,

ON turning over the pages of your last number, I was sensibly struck with a communication under the title of "Mr. John Lee, *versus* a regular Contributor." Had Mr. Lee confined himself within the limits of defending the aspersed character of the great Howard, he might have found ample materials in the life of this distinguished philanthropist to cover his opponent with shame and confusion; and, had a Regular Contributor, before he began his anecdote of Howard's reply to Catharine's invitation, recollected an old maxim: "Da sputium tenuemque moram; male cuncta ministrat impetus," we should have heard nothing of Mr. Lee.

But to the serious charge of Howard's having been "a pharasaical brute." The gentleman who originally made it, in aid of his story, impresses a little of his logic into the service, and enters upon a defence, by a tripartite division of Howard's crime into "unchristian-like and ungentlemanly and unpatriotic." Whether or not this distribution were made from a love of splitting and dilating; or from an attachment to the prettiness of an alliteration, I have not the means to determine. This, however, I can determine, that for a writer, who claims the character of Christian, Gentleman, and Patriotic, to prefix to the name of Howard, charged with no higher offence, than that of having committed a breach of politeness, the harsh epithet of "pharasaical brute" is truly astonishing. Let "A Regular Contributor" remember, that even the meanest amongst us was formed in the image of his Maker, possesses the faculty of reason in a great or less degree; and has an immortal soul. Let him remember, too, the coarseness of the expression, and he will soon discover that both in letter and spirit how widely it differs from the great christian virtue of charity, from the language of every man, who has the least pretensions to good sense, or good manners. The charge of Howard's conduct, in the instance alluded to, having been unpatriotic, is a construction so very remote, that the merest dabbler in subtlety of argument, could easily confute it by maintaining the very converse of the proposition, and prove that his refusal of Catherine's invitation arose from a truly patriotic mind. It might be urged in his defence, that as the object of his mission was "not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces," but, "to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infections of hospitals"—and, "to compare and collate the distresses of men in all countries;" if he had wasted his time in the imperial anti-chamber, the opportunities of doing the meditated good might be lost for ever. I think this argument, from remote possibility, upon a level at least with that of "A Regular Contributor," and, to be ingenuous, I think neither of them of any weight whatever; insomuch as the conclusion on either side is drawn from premises which *may* or *may not* be true. The onus probandi lies with "A Regular Contributor," and I think that *a return of liberal sentiment*, will appal him from a renewal of the attempt.

But to return to "pharasaical brute;" or, reducing the term to its literal signification, "hypocritical monster," will Howard's conduct on the occasion so often adverted to warrant even the softened epithet of "hypocrite" to describe it? I think not. Had the great philanthropist felt any disposition to play two parts, he might condescendingly have obeyed the imperial invitation, concurred in every proposition which might have been made to second his benevolent views—retired from the presence of Catherine, with a determination to forget his promise. Had he done so, he would have played the hypocrite. On the contrary, he plainly and openly refused to appear in the royal presence, and for this he has been called a hypocrite. This is disturbing the canonized bones of the dead; an attempt to rob departed worth of those posthumous honours, which animate the living to tread the paths of virtue and of glory.

JUVENIS.

For the Universal Magazine.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF PARISH WORKHOUSES.

Mr. Editor,

IT is not a little to the credit of the Editor of the Universal Magazine, that every subject, which relates to the amelioration of the condition of man, is not only permitted, but also invited to appear in that respectable miscellany.

Your learned correspondent, in his communication of last August, "On the management of the poor," could not do less than rouse our attention, by the following important questions:

"There are now nearly five millions sterling raised yearly by parochial assessments, to relieve the distresses of the indigent, and can we or do we," says he, "with this enormous sum, banish poverty and misery from the threshold of the labouring poor? can it provide for the wants of the idle, the drunken, and the worthless? and do they not, like the seven ill-favoured and lean-fleshed kine in Pharoah's dream, come up and devour the seven fatted and well-favoured-kine which preceded them?"

For my own part, I have reason to believe that nine-tenths of the people, are convinced that the present mode of providing for the poor, is oppressive to those who contribute, and inadequate to the necessities of those whom it was intended to comfort. In regard to assessed householders, the case of the poorer sort is particularly hard; parish collectors very often misrepresent them: and the struggles of industry are often mistaken for the accumulation of wealth, and the poor man, whose happiness is increased by seeing his offspring clean and decent, is continually tormented with the threats, or importunities of parish-officers; while the careless drunkard, whose children are always seen, unshod and filthy, can smoke his pipe, and drink his quart, without any such molestation. These are facts, which every observer must accede to. Neither does the present mode of conducting parish-business, possess that publicity which is necessary to prevent fraud and mismanagement, among those who have such a trust. Many there are in every parish, who contribute to their support, without having time to attend to the proceedings of the vestrys; and, many who have both leisure and inclination to be present, are never made acquainted with the time of their meeting. I will venture to say, that no parishioner would grudge the paltry expense of printed bills, or advertisements, which gave them timely notice of vestry meetings; for surely, they are as much interested, in the expenditure of their money, as they can be in the success of any candidate for the office of sexton or beadle; with this kind of business we are always made acquainted, without the trouble of going to church, to hear it announced from the clerk's pew.

Workhouses, unhealthyly situated in great towns, and crowded cities, are rather to be considered as sepulchers, than asylums. And I have known that in these places the infirm, the sick, and the expiring poor, suffer incredibly, by the want of cleanliness, the barbarity of nurses, and the clamour of the crowded quarrelsome tenants of the same ward. Had we a Howard to inspect workhouses, it is not unlikely, but that as many acts of inhumanity, and cases of extreme wretchedness, would be found, as those which he discovered in prisons; which indeed seem to differ from workhouses, in little more than that, in the one, people are confined for their crimes, and in the other for their poverty. Sunday, of all other days in the week, is the most likely, to afford an opportunity for such consolatory visits, as the poor hope to receive from their friends and relations.

In some parishes, no stranger can be admitted to those places on any day in the week, without the ceremony of soliciting an order from a parish officer. And, I have known a son who, on a Sunday, has come several miles to administer to the comforts of an aged, hapless parent; find the workhouse gate as well secured as the gate of any prison need be, because,——"it was church time," as if we were to believe, that to pass through the church porch, and

to pray for "pity towards prisoners and captives," was more meritorious than to relieve them.

The workhouse of Saint Bride's parish is, perhaps, one which cannot be pointed out, as altogether an example of improper management; and yet it cannot be denied, that the following fact relative to that place deserves particular censure. During the sitting of the parish committee, about two years since, a man entered the room to request permission to take away a box containing clothes, &c. which had been brought at his own expense, for the use of his mother, who had lately died in that workhouse. Some of the committee were surprised that such an appeal to them could be necessary, when he only claimed that which was never the property of the parish; but, notwithstanding this, and the poor man's assurance that he only claimed the clothes for the purpose of presenting them to a needy sister and her children, and that his mother's funeral charges would be defrayed by himself; the majority of the committee still had the injustice to deny his request.

There are but few of the unhappy inhabitants of workhouses, who have not preserved from the wreck of their fortunes some little relics, which time, and habitual fondness, has rendered to them, and their relatives, more valuable than the gems in a monarch's crown; and yet the rapacity, with which these paltry effects are scrambled for by the nurse, and the keeper, (even before the unhappy owner has expired) scarcely leaves it possible for these little tokens to be any longer submitted to the care of a surviving friend.

There are many persons who, though they see the evils, which are inseparable from the old mode of managing the poor, are yet very cautious in countenancing any new mode. There are some, who consider projectors, as men more ridiculous than dishonest: there are others too suspicious, to give them credit, even for common honesty; and those of the latter description, were perhaps those enthusiasts, who, by having formerly swallowed every absurd novelty, became surfeited with their own credulity. These latter thoughts have naturally suggested themselves to me, in consequence of the interest, which an institution, entitled, "Tranquillity," has lately excited in the metropolis. This institution professes to have for its objects, the gradual abolition of the poor rates, and to increase the comforts of the poor, by their own contributions, aided by those of the benevolent and wealthy.

Mr. Bone published the outlines of this plan in 1805, since which period he has opened an office, on the Surry side of Blackfriars Bridge, for the purpose of carrying it into effect. Perhaps of the merits of his scheme, I may not be a competent judge; but of a plan so extensive, and complicated, different parts, may, no doubt, be improved or rejected, by different persons, according as those parts may have caught their particular attention: and practical knowledge, or plain matter of fact, must at least be as readily accepted, and as necessary to the perfection of a plan, as any communications from the speculative or learned can possibly be. But notwithstanding this, there are but few men, who, having bestowed much pains in the formation of any plan, can cheerfully see it mutilated or frittered away, by every one who chooses to call in question the judgment of the author; and yet, this must always be submitted to where success, or perfection, is faithfully sought for. And indeed the author of this undertaking appears in a very candid manner, to have invited the communication of those objections, as well as the friendly support of such as give a general approbation to his scheme; as appears by their late public meetings, at the Horn, and the Crown and Anchor taverns.

I think it cannot be denied, but that we owe to the public, our opinion on those attempts to accomplish such important objects; and, that those projectors, at least, merit our applause for their philanthropic endeavours.

"If we do not take care to improve the genius of our own age," says Mr. Bone, "we embarrass the rising generation with a portion of ignorance above its natural share; instead of an inheritance, we bequeath

an incumberance to our children, and instead of granting them resources, we draw upon them for supplies."

But, in proportion as the public are interested in his success, so ought they to be cautious in patronising any system, which might defeat the purpose, or depress the public spirit, and injure the cause of the poor, by its failure.

It is a question, both natural and proper, "What kind of men are those, who have set on foot this scheme?" for the public have unfortunately witnessed so many instances of villainy reduced to system, that every project must now come forth with all the sins of former projectors on its head. But it may be answered, that, it is not so much the men as the plan, which stands in need of our aid; for whoever are entrusted with the active management of such concerns, need not partake of any greater trust than such as their capacity and character shall warrant. But, with respect to projectors and their patrons, it must be acknowledged, that they are in similar circumstances with the learned Dr. Johnson, in the compilation of his Dictionary; who, as he tells Lord Chesterfield, it was not, till he had made his voyage, and was coming round with a fair wind, that his lordship sent out his two little cock-boats to tow him in.

It may indeed be truly said, that the present mode of maintaining the poor in workhouses, is, "but granting them one mode of wretchedness in exchange for another." And perhaps a timely aid, and a proper appeal to the objects of our contributions, would render them more inclined to help themselves, than to partake of that kind of charity which is now administered in so degrading a manner, without being at all adequate to their necessities. But, there is reason to believe, that the poor become burthensome, as much by the want of better encouragement to labour, as by the want of their own prudent fore-thought. It is absurd, to seek for proper ideas of independence, among a class of people not properly instructed, little rewarded, and as little respected. I am inclined to believe, that till we remove that servility with which an ingenious mind is depressed, and till the poor man is in a greater measure restored to his natural equality of rights, that his ideas will, of course, be groveling and low; that he will still continue to consider himself the creature of a richer man, and consequently entitled to his care and support.

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

October 22d, 1806.

STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS.

For the Universal Magazine.

IN Great Britain the number of people capable of rising in arms, *en masse*, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847.

The volunteers in the United Kingdom, in March, 1806, were 700,000.

There are about 98,030 marriages yearly, and of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring.

In Great Britain, there die every year, about 332,708; every month, about 25,592; every week, 6,398; every day, 914; and every hour about 40.

Among 115 deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in childbed, but only one in 400 dies in labour.

The proportion of the deaths of women, to that of men, is 50 to 54.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places there is on an average, 4 children born of each marriage. In cities the proportion is 7 to every two marriages.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the married men to all the males, as three to five.

The number of widows is to that of widowers, as three to one; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers, as four to five.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is to those who die during the warm season, as 7 to 4.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

Half of all that are born, die before they attain 17 years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as one to sixty-five.

According to the observations of Bœrhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February, & March.

The greatest number of births is in February and March, answering to May and June.

From calculations founded on the bills of mortality, only one out of 3,126 reaches 100 years.

The small pox in the natural way, usually carries off 8 out of 100. By inoculation, one dies out of 300.

From the population abstract of 1801, published by order of the House of Commons, the following results are obtained; the other statements are from Davenant, and the most indisputable authorities.

The total number of inhabited houses in England, in 1801, was 1,474,740. In 1690 they were 1,319,215, which shews an increase in 111 years, of 274,492 houses. In 1759 the surveyors of the house and window duties, returned 986,482, and in 1781, 1,005,810.

In 1801, there were in England, five and two-thirds persons to a house; in Wales five; in England and Wales five and three-fifths; in Scotland, five and two-fifths, and in Great Britain five and five-ninths.

The proportion of males born to that of females, is as 26 to 25.

Of the total number of males in Great Britain, it appears that about 1 in 27 are in the army and militia; 1 in 11½ or 10 out of 110 are either in the army, navy, or seamen in the merchants' service.

In the sea-ports of Great Britain, there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns, 113 females to 100 males.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females, 5,492,354, which is in the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

CONTESTED PASSAGE, IN THE ILIAD.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

Dec. 2, 1805.

SIR,

UPON recurring lately to the third volume of your Magazine, I observed a controversy concerning a passage in the Iliad, between Gaunt Notegore and Ordevex. Believe me, it is from no desire of reviving, but rather of determining this dispute, that I now mention the subject. When a controversy has arisen, I think it ought to be decided as far as may be practicable by an impartial and dispassionate investigation of truth; whereas the dispute in question seems to have been left undetermined without any other result than confusion and personal altercations.

The transposition which Gaunt Notegore has made of the passage, and the alteration of Ordevex, bear equally the stamp of absurdity. The difficulty, if a difficulty it can be called, may be removed in a manner much more satisfactory than by transpositions and interpolations. Eustathius reconciles the apparent inconsistency in the following manner. He says, that καθεύδω may signify to lie down with an intention to sleep. Hence the inference is sufficiently satisfactory, when we hear Homer declare in the ensuing book Δία δ' ἐχε νήδυμος ὕπνος. Jupiter lay down with a desire to sleep, but the agitation of his mind would not permit him. This explanation will content those, who prefer Eustathius's construction of καθεύδω. But let us endeavour to dispel all doubts on the subject, even by allowing that word its more general signification. We will say, that Jupiter did sleep; and the word ἐχε alone in the second book, shall solve the mystery, merely by giving it the sense of *retinebat*, for which we may have abundant authority. The conclusion to be drawn from these premises will be, that Jupiter slept at first, but did not continue to sleep the whole night, while his fellow godships εὗδον παννυχίοι. Such is the manner in which I have ever read this passage, to the sense of which I never yet found any obstruction. But as I was acquainted with the opinion of Eustathius upon the subject, I have given it merely from a conviction of the great authority of its author. JULIUS.

*** In my last communication, vol. 6. p. 309, col. 2, line 18, you have inserted κ for χ, the error is but trifling, yet I think there would be no harm done in correcting it.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Dec.* 11, 1806.

The great number of Benefit Societies, as well in London as in the country, which are supported by monthly subscription, of the members respectively belonging to them, for the assistance of each other in sickness, &c. appear to hold out too extensive allowances in proportion to their rate of subcription, by which means, not to mention any sinister practices of designing members, who may counterfeit illness, with a view of receiving weekly benefit by way of supporting them in an idle life, their funds are in general soon exhausted, and the societies broken up. In order to counteract this principle, pre-supposing that the society is conducted on fair and honest grounds, I beg leave to communicate a plan which would have for its object the means of creating a permanently collateral fund, which might be resorted to in cases where the principal and original fund was on the point of being exhausted. This collateral fund might be raised easily, in the first instance, in this manner; each member on his entering the society should pay a certain small sum towards its formation; this sum having amounted to 5*l.* supposing 100 members to have paid one shilling each, might be placed in a respectable member's hands, he giving a note to pay the same in one year, to the president and stewards of the society, with interest, which should be faithfully paid, principal and interest on the day it became due; and this sum be again replaced out at interest for another year, and so on, continually from year to year, till the money should be wanted. Thus the society would possess all the advantages of receiving compound interest, and a fund would accumulate, or as many collateral funds as might be thought proper, according to the number of members, and the existing circumstances of the society, which would be the means of affording relief to the members when the principal or original fund was no longer in a state to be administered; or according to the language of these societies, when "*the box was shut.*" Thus the principal fund would be regularly and substantially recruited during the time that the collateral fund was affording relief in case of sickness, &c. and through this mutual assistance, societies of this nature might be rendered perpetual, which never can be the case by the ordinary mode of proceeding, it being well understood, that a small number of years, rarely more than forty, allowing even that they are well governed, are enough to destroy the funds of those which were considered only a few years before as having a stock sufficient for all emergencies. If the above principle of forming collateral funds were resorted to, and a society so established, conducted by a few liberal and honourable individuals, it would absolutely be a blessing to a numerous body of industrious mechanics, whose only dependence in sickness is on one of these societies. I am,

Sir, your's, &c. J. SAVAGE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE strongest feature of a great mind, is to bear up against misfortune with firmness and perseverance, for great difficulties require great exertions, and the best cause may be lost by timid submission to injustice and violence: these remarks may be, and ought to be applied to the struggle in which Europe is now engaged, with an insatiable tyrant. If the parties who oppose him act upon these principles, they must finally be victorious, for there is no instance in history of any nation having lost its liberty, but for want of sufficient spirit, or sufficient honesty to defend it. When private jealousies and private interest are suffered to prevail, either in the affairs of a nation, or of nations acting with each other, they are ultimately the ruin of the public cause and of the individuals who are blind, or base enough to be actuated by such unworthy motives; and though it is hard that the innocent should suffer for the guilty, such is the inevitable law of necessity, which knows not how to separate vice from virtue, in the sweeping ruin which frequently overwhelms and lays waste the nations of the earth.

Having thus generally stated the

necessity of exertion and perseverance, in all great enterprizes, it remains briefly to consider, by what means this nation must support herself against the difficulties with which she is oppressed. The means of her deliverance are few, and they rest in the hands of her rulers; let them set an example of forbearance, of sacrifices and self-denial, and all ranks will quietly bear the greatest burdens which the wisdom of their legislation may devise: let them shew a disposition to be foremost in promoting the public good, and such is the spirit of the British people, that I will venture to say, they will contribute to their last shilling with chearfulness and generosity. Let all sinecure places be abolished; let all pensions held by men of fortune be lopped off, and let all useless expences be retrenched, and the consequences of such œconomy and sacrifice will be incalculable; the people have a right to expect that those who call upon them to give up their comforts should give up their superfluities; and if the member for Westminster, and other members who have told them to prepare for such sacrifices, will first vote for a proportional surrender from the great, the middle ranks will not only be much relieved but cease to murmur at all they have hitherto suffered, or may be called upon to suffer in this great contest. But if the great will not tax themselves in a greater proportion than they do at present, they stand no small chance of losing the whole: these are unpleasant truths to those who swim in luxury, but they must be told, or they will soon be felt, for nothing but a miracle can save this country from internal convulsion, without a patriotic, or rather a self-interested spirit in the great, to part with their luxuries for the short period of a few years, to attempt to restore the lost balance of power, and place the states of Europe in their due equilibrium. Without this, without a strong disposition on the part of ministers to equalize the burthens of the state, they may hug themselves in their security; they may congratulate themselves on their success in humbugging the people from the hustings of Westminster, or in the chapel of St. Stephen, but the time will come, and that shortly, when all their arts and all their eloquence, will no longer avail to stem that stream of popular indignation, which has been long restrained, but can never be dried up while their rapacity, their venality, and their profligacy afford it such constant supply. Reform must come soon, or it will come too late, and revolution will sweep all before it, like the devastation of a hurricane.

I remain, &c. W. B.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
Nov. 27, 1806.

ECCENTRIC BIOGRAPHY.

[*Concluded from page* 424.]

"THE votaries of beauty," observes an esteemed writer,* speaking of the monastic mysteries, "did not scruple to address the Deity, to soften its obstinacy! In the heat of intrigue, they invoked the trinity and the saints for success. Religion was employed to give a poignancy to the disorders of prostitution and lust.———The profaneness of gallantry disturbed and deformed even the meditations of the most pious. The devotee was to seek a mistress in heaven! He was to look up to the virgin with the eyes of a lover, and to contemplate the beauties of her person, and the graces of her carriage."

What monachism was in the middle ages, methodism is in the present age. The fanatical rhapsodies of enthusiasm are essentially the same; they emanate from the same spirit of delusion, and are productive of the same pernicious effects, however differing as to the circumstances in which they are indulged, or the appearances which they assume.

We ought not, then, to be surprised when informed by Mr. Prince, who had now become familiarised with religious love feasts†, and watch

---

* Gilbert Stuart's view of the Progress of Society in Europe. Edition of 1778, page 150.

† Lest some reader, uninformed in the tenets of methodists, and unacquainted with their consequences, should suspect that my animadversions are not warranted by facts, I entreat him, in the first place, to peruse the

nights, that his "hearty reception of *religion, paved the way for as hearty a reception of love.* There is nothing

following extract from a letter written to Mr. Prince, by Sarah, (his first sweetheart), and printed in his present volume. He had been endeavouring to detach her from cherishing any affection for the lover, who, after paying court to her, was gone over to her sister.—"O, Lord!" she writes in reply, "thou hast seen fit to remove that idol (she means here her lover) from my heart, and hath not permitted us to meet together in this world. How much reason have I to bewail my manifold sins that I have committed before thee, by *following other lovers,* and *to leave thee, my most indulgent husband,*" &c. Poor, artless, unhappy, deluded girl! But such is the moral contamination communicated to the understanding by the frenzy of sectarism.

Again, in another of her letters, "I wish," she adds, still adverting to the misery inflicted on her spirit by the perfidy of her lover, "to give up my whole heart to God————for *I am determined to make Christ the object of all my affections,* for I have left him, *my unchangeable lover,* and followed others; but I will now return to him, *my most indulgent husband,*" &c. &c. Who will refuse to commiserate the fate of this simple but interesting young woman?

"Their separation of the sexes," says an able writer, when commenting on the peculiarities observable in the discipline of the methodists, "is even more mischievous than all the impure precautions of popery. 'Touch no woman,' says the conference; 'be as loving as you will, but the custom of the country is nothing to us.' Every preacher is charged to see, that the men and women sit apart in their chapels; they are also to meet men and women, the married and the single apart. In their bands (or classes) sex is separated from sex, husbands from bachelors, and maids from matrons. In the societies, *each is to confess to all*; to confess, in the strict and popish sense of the term!————But the confession of the catholics is modest and innocent, when compared with that which these schismatics have introduced. Of what nature it must

(adds my author) so much like religion as love. Religion is the loving of God, supreme love; earthly love is a superlative esteem for a person of the opposite sex: no wonder then, if I, who was so taken with the former, should also discover a predilection for the latter:" Alas for the sons of God, when they wander among the daughters of men!! As for Mr. Prince, no sooner did he become deeply enamoured with an earthly object, than he *gradually* (why not have said *quickly*?) declined in his love to God. "My only business," he says, "*now* was, to obtain the favour of my mistress! Let those who can love less violent, do it; I could not—when the soul is in that situation it cannot help itself; it may as soon leave off to subsist, as to love;

chiefly be, is evident from this separation of man from woman, of maid from matron, in the bands, and when they are visited by the helper, the priest, the father-confessor!——Every incipient feeling, every lighter thought that would have past over the maiden's mind and been forgotten, is to be remarked and remembered—that it may be renewed and rivetted, and burnt-in to the heart, by the pain and shame of confession! Of confession, not to one whom, from his age and character, she has ever, from her infancy, been taught to regard with fatherly (or, more than fatherly) reverence, and who, by the holiest oaths, and the severest penalties, is bound to inviolable secrecy, but to companions of her own sex and age, who will make it their tea-table talk, and each of whom is, by a similar confession, to renew and sear her shame! Either, from natural and sacred modesty, the thought will be concealed and made more intense by the imagined sinfulness of that concealment; or it will be confessed, and that action will strengthen the idea, and the idea will recur more frequently, because it is thus strengthened: and thus confession will be again and again required, till a sinful pleasure is at length extracted from confession itself; the atonement will partake of the nature of the sin, and all shame will be utterly destroyed" See the 'Annual Review,' of Myles's History of the Methodists. Volume II. p. 212.

for, like a vine, it withers and dies if it has nothing to embrace."

Whoever, Sir, has read the description given by Addison, in a paper of the 'Spectator,' of the impression made on his feelings by the sight of a fine woman kneeling at church, will not wonder that Mr. Prince should have been equally interested in contemplating the same object at a meeting. "In the same gallery with me," continues our biographer, "and on the same seat at the chapel where I constantly attended, sat two damsels, they appeared as pious as possible; they were both of them of the same height; their complexion and features were such as pleased me, and that was enough. The moment I saw them, I thought to myself I should be the happiest man living if I could obtain *either* one of them for a wife. I shewed them all the civility it was possible for me to do in a place of worship. I gazed at them more than at the preacher, and the more I looked the more I loved. My eyes were not long communicating this news to them, and I could read in their looks that they were sensible of the conquest they had made. Each, no doubt, thinking herself *exclusively* the object of my love. My next business was to find out who they were, and whether both or either were disengaged. I soon learned that they were the only daughters of a tradesman's widow, who was greatly reduced in circumstances. Instead of being sorry for this, I was glad, because I conceived I should have a greater chance of getting one of them. I then watched to see if any young men spake to them on coming out of the chapel, and observed a young man always speak to Betsey, the youngest, and accompany them both home; which made me conclude that the eldest, whose name was Sarah, was the girl designed for me. I therefore directed all my artillery to that quarter. The lasses soon afterwards invited me to their mother's house."

Sally was not so easily to be obtained as his vanity at first prompted him to imagine! The young man, who accosted Betsey on leaving the chapel, had on the outset paid his addresses to Sally, but had now "left her, and come over to Betsey. Sally was, in consequence of this, almost broken-hearted; *yet the sisters were on tolerable good terms.*" I regret, Sir, that Mr. Prince has not reprobated, as generally it ought to be, this practice of one woman, whether sister or friend to the injured fair, receiving into her arms the man who has violated the peace of her for whom she professed all possible attachment, and with whom she must have been in habits of the most confidential intercourse. If those who are called virtuous women, instead of uniformly discountenancing every thing that is dishonourable, will tolerate, and even reward, the treachery of men, they have no right to complain of the disestimation into which they are falling as a sex, or the baseness of which they are frequently the victims. While men are continually staggered by such alarming instances of fallibility, we can form but a mean opinion either of the delicacy, rectitude, or spirit, of women.

Sarah remained inflexible. I assure you, Sir, that I am half in love myself with the frankness of this excellent girl, who, with becoming dignity, disdained to exercise those arts by which so many of her sex have contrived to allure and to destroy.

Not so Mr. Prince. "This letter, (he observes,) as may be supposed, plunged me into *an abyss of grief*; in short, I was thunderstruck by it. I had made no doubt of succeeding, and therefore was not prepared for such a *repulse*. I had seen my lady home; she was then servant at a furrier's on Ludgate-hill; at parting she gave me the above letter. For the convenience of reading it I walk to *Blackfriars Bridge*, sat down on one of the seats, and attentively perused her epistle. I need not tell the *compassionate reader* what was the result; suffice it to say, that I was strongly tempted to get through the rails and take a dip in the Thames, in order to quench for ever *that flame of love* which I felt in my bosom. If I had done it, I am persuaded the sissing would have been equal to red hot iron thrown into the water, for I was *piping hot* with *love*. But, without *romancing*, I was *de facto* very much affected with this disappoint-

ment. When I arose my knees almost bent under me—my heart sunk within me—a cold shivering seized my whole frame, very incompatible indeed with the *flames* of love. But so it was—my appetite went from me—my eyes became dim—I could scarcely hear the carriages roll along the street, or feel the foot passengers as they jostled against me. However, somehow or other I got to my lodging, which was as far off as Bishopsgate Street. I threw myself on the bed in despair, but could not long remain in that position. I then paced about the room, then threw myself on the bed again, then returned to my old employment of walking backwards and forwards. I was engaged the whole night in acting this *farce*, or rather *tragedy*. As to sleep that was out of the question, so a pretty night I had of it. I would not pass such another to obtain the finest woman in christendom. I usually breakfasted with my landlady, but I had such a bellyful of sorrow this night, that I wanted no breakfast the next morning. The upshot of the business was that my fever, both of body and mind, increased to such a degree that I was obliged to take to my bed. I became delirious, and discovered all the *arcana* of my soul, continually talking of *my dear Sally*, &c. &c. I understand that I uttered two words, during my temporary derangement, which frightened my landlady, who was my constant attendant, more than any thing I said all the time." After this tempest of disappointment, his love became comparatively tranquil, and he submitted to his destiny with more complacency; assuring her "if she would but give him a promise, that he would be content to wait for her, were it even seven years." Sometimes, indeed, his fair 'idol' seems to have relented, and, doubtful whether she ought wholly to decline his attentions, to have halted between two opinions. This conduct was not altogether generous, as it tended ultimately to the injury of her suitor.

At length, therefore, "Mr. Prince grew tired of his wild-goose chase." An event of considerable importance to him also took place—the death of the person who had alternately courted the two sisters!! Sarah now grieved more than ever, and even Betsey refused to be comforted. But what are we to think of Mr. Prince, who, in order "to insure the good opinion of *both* these lasses," sat down, and vamped up what he has called an elegy, in praise of the very man who had, according to his own account, ruined the peace of the girl to whom himself was devoted, and whose conduct he had constantly stigmatized in the severest terms?

And now it was that Mr. Prince also addressed *his* offers to Betsey. Sally had refused him; and it proved the fate of Betsey, who seems to have refused no one, to be prevented from accepting his proposals.

In 1796, Mr. Prince formally began his career of authorship. His first production was a sermon, but on what subject he has not informed the reader of his present publication.

About the year 1794, Mr. Prince commenced acquaintance with a woman who really consented to unite herself to him in the bands of matrimony, and who is still his wife. "I was induced to have her (he asserts) from a persuasion, that she loved me, and not from a consciousness that I loved her; being resolved that, if I could not have a person I liked, I would, at least, have one that loved me." This, Sir, seems to me rather a strange motive for marrying a woman, though it might be a rational one for liking and even esteeming a woman. Many connubial contracts, however, are formed upon Mr. Prince's principle of calculation.

Emancipated from the galling shackles of love, our author soon found his understanding elevated, and his circumstances improved. He was married (love, be it remembered, had nothing to do with this affair.) On the 29th of May, 1794, they partook of a good plain dinner; they swilled porter and gin plentifully; they had music—not the rough, till the morning ensuing—it was a violin, played by a master chimney-sweeper! And I have but one child, (adds Mr. P.) a daughter, who is grown nearly out of the way; and no two people are content with less than my wife and I!!!

He cannot conclude without telling his readers, that, as it relates to his ECCENTRICITY, he is *semper idem!* But, says Mr. P. "I CAN SUBSIST, AND THAT IS ENOUGH."

And now, Sir, as the examiner of Mr. Prince's life, I am about to take my leave of him, of you, and of your readers. I have walked with him many a mile. I have gone with him on many an errand, I have stood with him (I speak figuratively) at many a knife-board, and over many a blacking-pot; I have listened to the cooings of his loves, and the rattling of his eloquence, and the drums that celebrated his nuptials, and I have ascended with him into his garret, but now, at last, I am to take my farewel of him.

Some people will have it, be it here observed, that my author is insane. I remember when one of our periodical critics, in giving account of an admonitory letter, addressed by Mr. Prince to Mr. Proud, the High Priest of the New (London) Jerusalem Temple, I remember it was on this occasion said—"we have long thought Mr. Proud to be mad, and we therefore willingly consign him to Mr. Prince as his keeper." Doubtless these journalists believe they had made a most notable discovery; I think otherwise.

Why, Mr. Editor, is not our world a sort of bedlam? Are not, as Dean Swift once asserted, two thirds of the men and women in it sheer lunatics? And may not even you, Sir, notwithstanding all the discernment displayed in the general conduct of your literary miscellany, be stigmatized as a madman, by some one of your more sagacious readers, for permitting me to occupy so many pages of your work with such an article as the present?

I am, Sir, with much
consideration, your's, &c.
A RATIONAL LUNATIC.*

Moorfields, December 2, 1806.

* We are not certain whether this is not, after all, the best definition of an ECCENTRIC!—*Editor.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, Dec. 9, 1806.

TO enumerate the writings of the ancients, which are known to have been destroyed or lost, in the various branches of science and polite literature, would form a catalogue of considerable bulk, for it is nearly certain that more of their works have perished than have come down to us.

The most irreparable and deplorable losses which have been sustained, are in the branch of history, and therefore it may be proper to lay before your readers some particulars concerning the works of ancient historians, many of which are so mutilated, that the fragments which remain, serve only to encrease our regret for what is lost or destroyed.

The history of Phœnicia, by SANCONIATHO, who was contemporary with SOLOMON, would have been entirely lost to us, had it not been for the valuable fragments preserved by EUSEBIUS. MANETHO's history of Egypt, and the history of Chaldea, by BEROSUS, have nearly met with the same fate.

The general history of POLYBIUS, originally contained forty books; but the first five only, with some extracts or fragments, are transmitted to us.

The historical library of DIODORUS SICULUS, consisted likewise of forty books, but only twenty-five are now extant; that is, five between the fifth and the eleventh, and the last twenty, with some fragments collected out of PHOTIUS and others.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS wrote twenty books of Roman Antiquities, extending from the siege of Troy, to the first Punic war, A. U. C. 488; but only eleven of them are now remaining, which reach no further than the year of Rome, 312.

APPIAN is said to have written the Roman History in twenty four books; but the greatest part of the works of that author are lost.

DION CASSIUS wrote eighty books of history, but only twenty-five are remaining, with some fragments, and an epitome of the last twenty by ZIPHILINUS.

Many of the works of the most ancient Latin historians, have either perished, or are come down to us mutilated and imperfect.

SALLUST wrote a Roman History, but there are only some fragments of it preserved.

Livy's Roman History consisted of one hundred and forty, or as some authors say, one hundred aud forty-two books; of this excellent work one hundred and seven books must have perished, as only thirty-five remain. Though we have an epitome of one hundred and forty books, yet this is so short, that it only serves to give us a general idea of the subject, and to impress us with a more lively sense of our loss.

The elegant compendium of the Roman history by Velleius Paterculus, is very imperfectly transmitted to us, great part of that work having perished.

The first and second books of Q. Curtius are entirely lost, and there are several chasms in some of those which are preserved.

The Emperor Tacitus, ordered ten copies of the works of his relation the historian, to be made every year, which he sent into the different provinces of the empire; and yet, notwithstanding his endeavours to perpetuate these inestimable works, they were buried in oblivion for many centuries. Since the restoration of learning an ancient MS. was discovered in a monastery in Westphalia, which contained the most valuable part of his annals; but in this unique manuscript, part of the fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth books are deficient, as are part of the eleventh, and the latter part of the sixteenth. This MS. was procured by that great restorer of learning Pope Leo X. under whose patronage it was printed at Rome, in 1515; he afterwards deposited it in the Vatican Library, where it is still preserved. Thus posterity is probably indebted to the above excellent pontiff, for the most valuable part of the works of this inimitable historian.

The Epitome of Trogus Pompeius, by Justin, may be deemed only a mere shadow of Trogus.

Ammianus Marcellinus wrote thirty-one books, extending from the accession of Nerva to the death of Valens; but the first thirteen are wanting.

Many other losses are recorded in two excellent tracts, "De Historicis Græcis et Latinis," by the celebrated Gerrard Vossius. To these might be added, a great number of works in different branches of science and polite arts.

The Justinian Code had been in a manner unknown from the sixth till the twelfth century, when *Amalfi*, a city of Calabria, being taken by the Pisans, an original MS. was discovered there by accident.

Varro, who is stiled the most learned of all the Romans, and who excelled in grammar, history, and philosophy, is said to have written near five hundred volumes, amongst which were the lives of seven hundred illustrious Romans, enriched with their portraits.

Atticus, the great friend of Cicero, who was one of the most honourable, hospitable, and friendly men of the times, in which he lived, wrote many pieces in Latin and Greek, which last language he cultivated much after his retirement to Athens. The loss of his work on the actions of the great men amongst the Romans, which he ornamented with their portraits, is much to be lamented, as he had a great taste for the polite arts; and we may conceive, that both the portraits in Varro's work, as well as those we are now speaking of, were well executed, because we cannot doubt but those great men would employ the best artists; and that there were artists capable of producing the most excellent workmanship, appears from the Roman coins of that age still extant, which must have been drawn before they were engraven on metals. So much the more, therefore, it is to be lamented, that these last works are irrecoverably lost.

My next letter will relate to a more pleasing subject, a relation of the events and circumstances which have contributed to the revival and restoration of learning.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. S*****

ON THE CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE, AND OF PLANTS, FROM THE MODERN LAND STEWARD.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

YOU having thought my late communication worthy a place in your useful and widely circulating miscellany, I now perform my promise, of sending you a farther extract from

the Modern Land Steward, which appears to me, and I have no doubt will to the majority of your agricultural readers, to contain hints very needful in the present state of agricultural science: at the same time, I must beg leave to correct an error of the press in my last, arising most probably from the illegibility of my manuscript, or from an obliteration by the seal. P. 414, No. 36, vol. 6, nearly at the bottom of the first column—for systematically, read *systematic ally to*. I am, Sir, &c.

A Suffolk Farmer.

Bury St. Edmunds, Dec. 6.

"I have already in this, and in my other work, said a few words, remarking freely on the present rage for the adoption of the chemical terms, and the introduction of chemical theories, into our books of practical agriculture. I hope I have given no offence, more especially to men of real and profound science, and of sedulous research, towards whom, my respect has ever been most humble and most ardent. I owe however at least an equal respect to that which I suppose to be truth, and to the high public duty of its promulgation. I agree that chemistry is a science 'connected with agriculture,' that the latter has, in former times, derived considerable benefit, and may be yet farther benefitted by the researches of the chemist; but I can, at no rate, allow of any possible advantage to be obtained from the chemical studies, or experiments of the farmers, or of mere amateur experimenters; yet I should have the greater opinion of the agricultural doctrines of that chemist, who had a practical knowledge of the culture of the earth. 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing'—and to understand and practice chemical operations, to any effectual purpose, is the business of a man's life, and besides requires, in the first instance, a different education to that which is generally given to farmers. There may be great disadvantage in a divided attention, and without recommending chemistry to their attention, a most hopeless speculation, we find sufficient difficulty in inducing them even to reflect upon certain of the most important practical points in their profession, although long proved on the sure grounds of experiment and fact. The new system even of the terminology of chemistry, extending as it is, into such various and minute ramifications of connection, affinity, and dependence, its merits, precision, and probability of duration out of question, is a science of itself, the thorough acquisition of which, must take up considerable time and attention. The fashionable affectation of these terms I think, has done mischief in various ways: nothing can be more obvious, than that to common readers, who might be really benefitted by common sense instruction, such abstruse and complicated jargon can convey no instruction, nor even meaning at all. What is still worse, many of the writers unaware to themselves, appear to be in a similar unhappy predicament with their readers. The employment of a profusion of scientific terms is substituted for real science, and a tedious and extensive, and not seldom burlesque circumlocution of this kind is adopted to describe the most common and established opinion, fact, or operation. Sometimes however, nomenclature most conveniently subserves the cause of brevity and decision: thus a certain doctor dispatches in three words, the cause of the late epidemic in Spain—it arose from 'defect of oxygen'!—of which to be sure no one will doubt. We of this country, have also an epidemic malady; not so dangerous, be we thankful, as those of America or Spain: it is the epidemy of the Greek derivatives. Our raree-shew people and quacks in the metropolis, could obtain no custom without the use of those hard and high learned words, nor would the people think the sight worth seeing, or the medicine worth taking, were their names expressed in plain and vulgar English. Too much advantage has been taken, in other and more important respects, of this itch for hard words and scientific phraseology, of which it behoves those who have the interests of real knowledge at heart, and the power of its promotion, to be upon their guard. Let me not be misunderstood. Chemical research and experiment may be indubitably, necessary media to those, whose province it is to investigate the theory and foundation of agricultural practice: on which account, the appointment of a professor of chemistry to the Board of

Agriculture, was a measure of the utmost propriety, nor could the office be more honourably or more ably filled, than in the person of H. Davy, Esq.: and to touch a relative topic incidentally and briefly, I apprehend, the collections of the Board, of the Bath, and other respectable societies, in conjunction with the various useful tracts furnished by the public press, may be considered fully adequate to the end of public instruction; whilst the EXPERIMENTAL FARMS of our great landholders and improving farmers, will always exhibit sufficiently various specimens in that line. Plain and popular treatises on the useful and practical parts of botany and mineralogy, and on the most obvious and common principles of mechanics, might be composed on a level with the comprehension of all readers, and in such state would form a very appropriate and improving study to the cultivators of the soil."

THE NOTABLE DRAMATIC CRITIC.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August last, page 108, you favoured me by inserting a short sketch of 'A Notable Dramatic Critic,' which, I have lately heard, has been misunderstood and mis-applied. To prevent, therefore, any farther mistakes on the subject of that communication, by pointing out more clearly, if possible, the object of animadversion, I now transmit you a poetical trifle, which was some time since addressed to the character in question, and by the same hand which formerly transmitted to you the portrait of the Notable Dramatic Critic! This effusion is not unaptly entitled, as will presently be discovered, an

ODE TO A NEW-YEAR'S PENITENT.

'Tis well, on such a day as this,
To take a peep progressive,*
And say, that thou hast done amiss;
Nay, own thy sins excessive:
Yes, very good, on New-year's day,
To frame for Heaven a pious lay;
And ask (no doubt, with heart sincere),
For grace, to jostle through the year.

Thou'lt live, (I think thou say'st as much,)
Old heresies abjuring,
In awe of Satan's iron clutch;
Bent wisely on securing
The honest praise of honest men,
Thou'lt dip no more in blood thy pen:
And thou, at last, even *thou* wilt dread
"Heaven's thunders rolling o'er thy head."*

Not tinctur'd now with sophist lore,
Nor Jacobin-conspiring,
Thou'lt leave to yonder German shore†
What here, no more admiring,
Britons have banish'd from their stage—
The sorrows of a wimpering age,
Th' Adulterous groan, Sedition's sigh,
And haggard-howling Blasphemy!

Henceforth, no *unbought* scribbler writes
The *Mystery of Cornuting;*
To interdicted joys invites
Our youth; our bliss polluting:
For, lo! the things which seers despair—
The Ethiop chang'd at once to fair;
And pure, at length, as mountain-snows,
The wallowing sow the mire forgoes!

And yet forgive, if one, who sees
That vows are not contrition,
That sin may sometimes cease to please,
Nor lure to repetition;
Should question even *thy* earnest sorrows,
And ask for proof a few to-morrows.
Who knows but thou hast stolen a leaf
From contrite SHERRY'S Chancery Brief?‡

---

* Vide, *Morning Herald*, Jan. 1st, 1802, for what, I believe, is there called, "A Hymn on New-year's Day;" from which I have borrowed the idea of "progressive retrospection." I mention this, because the phrase *peep progressive* might not appear perfectly intelligible without referring to the aforesaid hymn.

* This line, "Heaven's thunders," &c. is literally taken from a quotation, I think, prefixed by our new 'Penitent' to one of his dramatic criticisms, wherein he boldly asks—who shall intimidate the man that "dares heaven's thunders rolling o'er his head?" So much for the Penitent's piety!

† The whole of this stanza will be best understood by reference to page 108 of the Universal Mag. for August, 1806. And so, as to the beginning of the next stanza.

‡ Here the reader will perceive with what a dexterity the bard has contrived to illustrate his opinion of our Penitent's contrition, by adverting to a celebrated oration about that time delivered by a certain distinguished Commoner (now in the ministerial ranks!) before the Court of Chancery! It is not to be supposed, however, that the poet, in this allusion, would insinuate any thing prejudicial to the character of

But, if these pangs be really pure;
New year, I hail thy dawning—
Era, of Eras blessed sure!
Millennium's genial morning!*
When each shall bare his candid breast,
And guile no more the earth infest;
Antipathies in concert move,
And all be honour, truth, and love.

January 2, 1802. RETROSPECTOR.

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

MR. FOX. This eminent man was not always above descending to the littlenesses of human nature. "Our conversation," writes Gibbon, describing Fox's visit to him at Lausanne, "never flagged a moment; and *he seemed thoroughly pleased* with the place and *with his company*. We had little of politics——much of books: from *my own* (history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,) *on which he flattered me very pleasantly*," &c.

"Mr. Fox," we are assured by the writer of the very interesting pamphlet entitled Circumstantial Details, &c." *disliked the florid style and verbiage of Gibbon* as much as he approved his historic concentration. He thinks, like Tacitus (said Fox), and writes like Curtius." Of Hume and Gibbon he was accustomed to observe, 'the former so loved a king, and the latter so hated a priest, that they were neither of them to be depended upon where either a priest or a king was concerned!! Pursuing his strictures on Gibbon, and with reference to the very work on which he had flattered him so pleasantly, Mr. Fox once remarked that '*he had quoted many books as authority, of which he had read only the preface!*' He then produced, we are informed, a singular instance of this literary delinquency, where Gibbon quotes a passage as being in the third book of a writer whose work is divided into two books only. The historian had been led into this error by the transcriber of the preface of the book quoted, who, in copying the passage, committed the same fault.

THE RESURRECTION. "All nature seems to point out," observes a modern writer, "the doctrine of the Resurrection! The sun sinks, and rises again; the stars set, and again return: the flowers, the plants, the trees, droop and die, but, when the spring returns, they return to life again; the seeds which are sown in the earth, must first dissolve before they spring up. Thus, our bodies deposited in the grave during the winter of death, wait the spring time of the resurrection."

BONAPARTE. An authorised French writer, who wrote, about the time of the Peace of Amiens, the 'Memorial de la Vie de Bonaparte,' speaking of the early years of his hero, and particularly of his continually estranging himself from his youthful associates observes——"C'est ordinairement dans le calme de l'obscurité que se forment les grandes ames!"

This sentiment appears to be elegantly unfolded, in the following passage of the poem entitled, 'Pleasures of Solitude.'—

Not in the tempest of tumultuous life
Are form'd the minds a wandering world admire.
From crowds remov'd, theirs is the inward strife;
There, by reflection fitted to aspire,
Unnotic'd glows the soul's transcendent fire;
There best is tried the man's immortal rate
Where soon delusive vanities retire;
Lifted, in thought, o'er time's contracted state,
Awhile where mortals wield the thunderbolt of fate! p. 65.

A BEAUTIFUL INSCRIPTION IN THE CHURCH OF WALTON, BUCKS.

SIR,

THE following little Inscription to the Memory of Elizabeth Pixe, who died in 1617, particularly struck me, on a visit to Walton church, during a late journey into Buckinghamshire:

"Elizabetha vale, mea Lux, mea vita, quosque
Jungitur in Cœlis, Filia chara vale!"

This simple tribute contains beauties

---

our senatorial pleader, who advocated his own cause, and overwhelmed his accusers.

* "*Dawning*" and "*Morning*."—While we marvel that rhymes so incorrect should disfigure the present ode, we cannot but admire this anticipation of the "Millenium," of which the description appears to us both philosophical and religious.

beyond the cold censure of the critic. Here are no flowers of rhetoric, no flights of poetry, but that strong language that will be heard by every ear———the language of the heart. Nearly two centuries have now elapsed since the trembling hand of the mourner traced this tender adieu on the tablet that closed over the form of his child. Long since has the source of his tears become dry and cold, as the marble over which he wept: yet is the tone of his distress so simple and so natural, that his sorrows are, even now, all alive in the breast of the sympathising reader.

Your's, &c. VIATOR.

ON DOMESTIC TYRANNY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Sir William D'Avenant takes occasion to introduce a Frenchman delivering, on his return to Paris, certain critical remarks on the islanders whom he had been visiting. Among sundry observations, suggested by the honest indignation of Sir William, the Parisian notices the painful distance at which English fathers keep their children, and describes this unpleasing trait of character as peculiar to a people but half emerged from a state of absolute barbarism.

Though Sir William wrote nearly two centuries back, and though in the intervening ages we would seem to have made rapid strides towards a general refinement of manners, I am sorry to observe that the reflection of the satirist will still admit of too frequent application.—English fathers seem to imagine there is a species of manly dignity displayed in tyranny over an unoffending offspring. How much they are mistaken it remains for the moralist to inform them; though the fact would appear too obvious for the labour of demonstration, were not the mistake so unfortunately common.

Not to stop to insist on paternal tenderness as a natural duty, I would beg to direct the attention of every father who feels the love of this false dignity creeping on him, to those persons who are most noted for domestic haughtiness. I do this in full confidence that he will, by that means, contemplate the meanest minds that disfigure creation. In the circles of my own knowledge, I am clear such is the case. It is my fortune to name as friend a gallant naval officer, who stood unmoved amidst the horrors of the Nile. This brave man must forgive my penetrating to his happy fire-side for an instance of parental propriety. He is, in truth, the tenderest of fathers. Relaxing his brow from the fearful severity of the warrior, he is to be seen at one hour gambolling with his infant children, at another teaching the early lessons of morality to two elder sons. When I have seen my friend thus employed, I confess he never appeared to me in an insignificant light. It rather struck me that he possessed a real dignity of character, on which he could rest for esteem, without calling in the aid of meretricious arts.

On the other hand, I occasionally visit one of those hereditary landholders known by the appellation of country 'squires. The consideration with which he is regarded in the contracted sphere of his dependent neighbourhood, has absolutely persuaded this person that he is a man of exalted consequence. When he looks within, he has just wit enough to perceive that he is a blockhead. Conscious of his inability to attract admiration by splendid achievements or superiority of talent, he astonishes the rural visitor by a display of domestic importance. His trembling sons sit, during the distressing hours of family refreshment, mute as the religious sect denominated Quietists; and would find equal pardon for a forgery on the county bank, as for a letter addressed to his sovereign father in any other form than that of "Honoured Sir." If temerity, at an ill-starred moment, should prompt the helpless slaves to venture an opinion on any subject under discussion, the father silences them by the amazing loudness of his voice—for it is a cheap way of gaining the credit of superior logic, to argue with those who dare not attempt at refutation. In a word, habit has made this humour inveterate; and the guest is uniformly taught to venerate the astonishing consequence of that man whose own children scarcely dare to speak to him. Some indeed see

through the tinsel of this gew-gaw self-dignity, and pity the being who is so void of every laudable resource, as to be compelled to seek reverence only from a tyranny over the tender and unassuming.

It may not be amiss to remind those who are weak enough to blush if surprised in the performance of domestic frolics in the nursery, that *Augustus* taught his grand-children to write! and that a more modern, but equally potent monarch, when found, by a foreign ambassador, crawling on the ground as a mimic-horse for a triumphant groupe of his boys and girls, looked up, after the pause of a moment, and asked the ambassador if he were a father? on being answered in the affirmative, this powerful sovereign resumed his occupation with the children!

Indeed, there cannot be a greater error than that of imagining a softness of manners in the hour of domestic relaxation, incompatible with a due and manly strength of mind: Sir Richard Steele, whose solidity of understanding few will dispute, has been frequently known, if I mistake not, to carry small pieces of bread in his pocket, with which he regaled the tame ducks then preserved in the water of Hyde Park. The taste of Sir Richard, in this particular, must not be deemed frivolous: this little custom, trivial as it was, spoke the existence of that fondness for the softer domestic duties, which is the germ of the brightest virtues that dignify human nature.

I am induced to think D'Avenant was incorrect, when he ascribed a repulsive coldness, and undue severity, towards children, to a tincture of natural barbarity of manners. It appears that he was wronging the character of the "savage."—Those who write on the subject of the North American Indians, inform us that they train their children to ability in their rude pursuits, with sedulous anxiety; and never resort to any other mode of corporeal punishment than that of throwing a *portion of cold water* in the face of the perverse pupil. These writers add, that the disgrace of this chastisement is so seriously regarded by the North American children, that it is not unusual for boys thus reprimanded to pine for a considerable time, and they have been known even to deprive themselves of existence. We are told nearly the same of the wild Arabs of the desert. Thus, domestic tyranny appears rather the fruit of a fallacious refinement, distinct from the uncultivated propensities of nature, and is the more dangerous, because it is uniformly flattering to the unfeeling and little-minded.

Example reigns with so potent a sway, that none are secure from its influence. Those who are in the habit of witnessing the mock-dignity of a domestic bashaw, I beseech to recollect that the poor man is guilty of cruel absurdities from which the great, in talent and situation, are almost ever found exempt, and which even the North American "savage" regards as barbarous and unnatural.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. N. L.

CELEBRATION OF MR. ROSCOE'S ELECTION.

AT a meeting of the friends of Mr. Roscoe, at Liverpool, to celebrate his election, as one of the representatives of that great town in the ensuing parliament—

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Booth) addressed the company to the following effect:—"Gentlemen, the period is now arrived when it will be necessary for me to direct your attention, for a few moments, to Mr. Roscoe, whose conduct, during the late arduous conflict, reflected the highest honour upon himself and his supporters. Gentlemen, it has been said that Mr. Roscoe should have given you some pledge of his future conduct, as your representative; but I trust that you will all feel that we want no pledge—we have every pledge that can be required, in his well-known talents and transcendant worth. To use the expression of our friend, Mr. Casey, which I heard him, on one occasion, so emphatically pronounce, "Roscoe is a name known to the poor, loved by the good, and admired by the wise."

On Mr. ROSCOE's health being drank, he rose, and addressed the company as follows:

"Gentlemen—I cannot express to you, as I ought, nor is it in my power

fully to express the satisfaction and pleasure which I feel, on finding myself in the midst of so numerous and respectable body of my friends—friends with whom I have long been united in public principles and opinion, and to whom I am now bound by every tie of esteem, of gratitude, and of friendship. I congratulate you on the glorious victory which we have obtained; a victory which, I trust, has vindicated the freedom of election in Liverpool, and has proved, that the burgesses of Liverpool, in all future times, whenever they choose to exercise their rights, are fully competent to that purpose.

"The means by which we have obtained this end, are as honourable as the end itself is important; if we look to those distinguished characters, who came forward to assist the burgesses of Liverpool in vindicating their rights, we shall find an example of generosity, and public spirit, which in this kingdom has perhaps never been equalled, and, certainly, never exceeded.

"If we look at the great exertions which were made, suddenly, and on the spur of the occasion; if we look at the efforts made for conducting the election, whether in the committee-room, in the tally-room, or at the bar, we must certainly consider, as did our opponents themselves, these efforts as extraordinary; and the exertions that were then made, will, I trust, serve as a model on similar occasions, in all future times. Our cause was supported by noblemen of the first rank, and of the greatest integrity of character, who, notwithstanding what has been since said, had a right to interfere in the election of members, being freemen themselves. To these noblemen, we certainly stand greatly indebted, and also to a gentleman high in the naval service of his country, (Sir Isaac Coffin) who animated the electors, and cheered them by his continual vivacity and good humour. To those gentlemen who underwent the fatigues of the canvas, our best acknowledgements are due, and particularly the younger part of our friends, the hopes and honours of the rising age; to them we are particularly indebted for their labour by day and night, and to their efforts, in a great degree is to be attributed the success of our cause.

"Notwithstanding the honours with which my friend (Mr. Booth,) has loaded me, I know very well the situation in which I stand, and I consider myself only as the means, in your hands, of vindicating the rights and independence of election in this great commercial town At the same time, I cannot help remarking, that I have received, during the whole course of this election, such marks of personal attachment and friendship, as I must remember, with unabated gratitude, to the close of my life. My friend has said, that no pledge has ever been required from me of my public conduct; this declaration, I consider as the greatest honour that could be done to me; no pledge has certainly ever been required, but, as this is probably the last opportunity I shall have of addressing myself to so numerous a body of my friends, before I take my leave to represent them in the house of commons, I will, with your leave, avail myself of this opportunity, to state more particularly than I have hitherto done, my views and sentiments, respecting what may probably be required of me in my future conduct: and if in this I should trespass a little on your time, I shall hope for your indulgence. The situation of this country is new and peculiar; I do not know whether in any time it was more hazardous or more dangerous; a powerful enemy has swept over the continent; we have seen long-established empires shaken to their foundations: the storm which seems to come towards us, and our situation in the estimation of every reasonable man, is alarming and dangerous. In this situation what is to be done? It appears to me it is only by a vigorous and united defence, a decided union in sentiment, a conviction that by union alone we are to defend ourselves against the common enemy, that we are to hope for success. Whatever is required from us, I have no doubt we shall submit to; and I hesitate not to say, that sacrifices must be made, and privations submitted to, for the preservation of every thing that is dear to us. Whether sufficient measures have yet been taken for the defence of the country, is a question which I, and perhaps no one, will pretend to answer; but I will say this, that if these measures, in the experiment are not found *instantly* efficient,

other measures must be resorted to, to secure us against so powerful an enemy; but, on the other hand, whilst we shall all agree in the necessity of a united vigorous defence, there is also another point to which I would claim your attention. We have gone on too long in one path, a path which has led to the destruction of our allies, and brought the enemy to our very door. It is now to be considered whether it is not high time to change that track, and whether it would not be better to adopt a system of less virulence, of less exasperation, and, in some degree, to take the firm and decisive attitude of a man conscious of his own strength, resolved to defend himself; but unwilling, by any act of his own, to provoke further resentment. This seems to me to be the present situation of this country. Peace, in the present hour, cannot be expected, and if it were to be obtained, I hesitate not to say, that, in our present situation, peace and war would be convertible terms: peace would be an armed peace—war has no definite and fixed object. There must be a time for the passions and prejudices of nations, like those of individuals, to cool. When we have got into that state, it is possible, that in a little time, when we see what alterations take place on the continent, then we may be able to enter into negociations; and, I trust to heaven, in the end, to accomplish that desirable object——an honourable and lasting peace. Peace is the natural state and condition of this country: for a country which exists by its commerce, and superiority of its manufactures, can wish for nothing but a fair competition with the other nations, to bring these manufactures into the market. Therefore, as this country, of all others upon the face of the earth, possesses the highest superiority in its manufactures, it should, of all others, attend to the preservation of peace. Whilst these important subjects are considered, there is another of no inconsiderable consequence, which is the internal state and condition of these realms. I hesitate not to say, publicly, that hitherto this country has been considered, rather as an object of taxation than improvement; and, I believe, that its ministers have been more ready to crop the fruit from the branches, than to water the root of the tree; but I hope the time is come, when we shall adopt a different plan of conduct; and, I trust, the present administration are aware of the necessity of supplying the country, in every way they can, with those resources, of which, at the present period, it stands so much in need. I do hope that our present administration will attend to the encouragement of the arts, of the agriculture, and the commerce of this country; and I assure you, that if I should, in fulfilling the duties of the station to which you have raised me, be enabled to contribute to it, in the least degree, I shall consider it the happiest circumstance of my life. Before I sit down, and I am sorry to intrude upon your conviviality, there are two objects to which I must intreat your particular attention. The first is a subject on which at one time there might have been great difficulties in the situation in which I now stand, but, upon which I think there are now few, or perhaps none left; the subject I mean is that of the African trade. On that subject my sentiments have long been known, and they are now what they ever were. It is unnecessary for me to bring them forward on the present occasion, and I shall, therefore, only say, that I most heartily concur in the resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, *that it is expedient that that trade should be brought to a termination.* But, whilst I thus express my decided sentiments, I must at the same time say, that it always has been, and still is, my opinion, that that termination should be accomplished by gradual and proper modes; that the nature of the business itself, the situation of the unfortunate objects, both on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies, require that there should be various methods adopted to prevent those unhappy consequences to which a sudden abolition would give rise. It has been the fashion throughout the kingdom, to look upon the town of Liverpool, in a peculiar light, as interested in the prosecution of this branch of commerce. But I will venture to say, that this idea is founded on ignorance, and I will here assert, as I always shall, that men more independent, of more public virtue, and private worth, than the merchants of Liverpool, do not exist

in any part of these kingdoms. The African trade is the trade of the nation, not of any particular place; it is a trade, till lately, sanctioned by Parliament, and long continued under the authority of the Government. I do not make this remark in vindication of the character of any gentlemen engaged in the trade, who stand in need of none; but in order to shew, that if any loss should arise to any individuals who are concerned in it, it is incumbent upon government to make a full compensation to such for the losses they may so sustain. I would just point out to your attention, that in case the town of Liverpool should be deprived of this particular branch of commerce, there are other sources to which it can, and ought, to look as an equivalent. It would perhaps be improper for me, at present, to point out what they are; but I do conceive, when the spirit and speculation of the merchants are taken into consideration, it would be very proper, at some future time, (and I hope it will not be long) when the charter of a certain great company will be renewed, some method will be taken of introducing modifications, by which the other great parts of the kingdom shall be permitted a participation in that trade. The other subject, on which I wish to say a few words, is one of considerable moment —it is that which is usually called a reform in parliament. If by a reform in parliament be meant any alteration in the established constitution of this country, as it has long existed, in its three estates of King, Lords, and Commons, then I declare I am totally adverse to such reform in parliament. I consider the King as the key-stone of the arch of the constitution, and that if he was taken away, the whole must inevitably fall into ruins. I consider the nobility as a body of hereditary descent, adding dignity to the crown, and forming a powerful and useful barrier, on many occasions, between the crown and the people. I esteem the House of Commons, properly purified and constructed, as the legitimate organ of the public voice; and, therefore, if any innovation be attempted upon any one of these, to that you will always find me a decided enemy; but if, by a reform in parliament be meant the purifying the House of Commons from all kinds of bribery and corruption, whether that of electors, or those who sit in that House, then I am a friend to a reform in parliament. If it should be proposed that the elective franchises should be granted to great towns and extensive bodies of men, who do not enjoy them, then I am a friend to a reform in parliament. If it should appear, that insignificant and corrupt boroughs have from time to time tainted the dignity of the House, and it should be thought proper to deprive them of the right of election, then I shall be found an advocate for a reform in parliament. And I must be allowed to say, that I would much rather extend the elective franchises to bodies of men who do not possess it, than deprive others of it. It is by these gradual and temperate measures of improvement, in the House of Commons, that we are to bring about a reform in parliament; and I will venture to add, that it is my opinion, that in this course alone there is safety to the nation. These are the principal subjects to which I have thought it necessary to entreat your attention; I will not enter into any other topics this evening, but just observe, that I trust you will always find me a friend to civil and religious liberty. Gentlemen, I beg leave to return you my most sincere and hearty thanks collectively and individually."

CRITICISM.

RAYMOND'S LIFE OF DERMODY.

[*Concluded from p.* 434.]

"WEALTH, luxury, and refinement," it is observed by a mind eminently philosophical, "multiply crimes, by multiplying artificial wants, and presenting, in large cities, a thousand temptations, as well as a thousand modes, to the profligate and abandoned, of eluding detection and punishment. But it may be thought worthy of investigation by the philosopher, whether there be not something more at the bottom of the moral phenomenon in question, than any of the circumstances just stated? The vices of mankind are more catching than their virtues. We have

more than one word to express the contagion of vice; not one appropriated to the social or sympathetic influence of virtue. Rural occupations scatter families and individuals into separate villages and hamlets. Solitude is favourable to reflection, and gains an audience to the judge within the breast! In solitude, man is sensible of his natural weakness and wants; and the contemplation of the heavens and the earth, and all the variegated economy of nature, is, even in the rudest minds, favourable to devotion.

"In cities, men are hurried out of themselves by the din and bustle of business and of dissipation. Confident in their numbers, they forget the natural helplessness of man. They fortify each other against the rebukes of conscience. Every thing around them, being artificial, refers them to the power and the wisdom of man; whereas every natural object elevates the mind, to the wisdom and power of God.

"That the circumstances of solitude, or of living in crowds, have an influence in forming good or bad dispositions in themselves, and abstractedly from every other consideration, is farther evident from this matter of fact—that, even in cities, the men whose business leads them to spend most of their time in numerous groupes or societies, are more addicted to all manner of vice than those whose occupations sequester them from the world, and consign them to"—

> Mildly-pleasing solitude,
> Companion of the wise and good;
> But from whose holy piercing eye
> The herd of fools and villains fly!
>
> THOMSON.

Amidst the seductive gaiety of such a metropolis as London, and where "he was permitted to indulge his passions without restraint," we must therefore not be astonished that DERMODY soon caught the contagion of licentiousness, notwithstanding any previous resolutions "to renounce his follies, and begin a new life of glory." Here, indeed, his irregularities soon lost him the patronage of Earl Moira, his steadiest friend, and he was left, for a time at least, to the chances of subsistence.

"In London," adds his biographer, "he had formed few connections that could be rendered useful to him in his difficulties, or profitable in his speculations. His talents were unknown to the public; he had planned no system for his support; and though patronized (or rather supported) by the earl of Moira, he neglected the opportunity which might have led to the advancement both of his reputation and his circumstances. The fairy regions of wild enchantment; the gay, fantastic, and ever-variable scenes of pleasure and felicity; which his strong and youthful fancy had once pictured out, now vanished from his sight: and leaving a melancholy blank, made those hours which he fondly imagined were to be passed among the proud votaries of fame and fortune, hateful, hopeless, and terrific.—This he considered as the most afflicting period of his life. He had neither the virtue nor the resolution to bear up against the loss which he had just sustained; and when he should have struggled to rescue his lost character, he sunk again into his irregular and destructive habits. Those with whom he now associated, were of the lowest order of society; and instead of preserving for the day of want the last liberal donation of his noble patron, he mingled in their ruinous debaucheries. Having thus dissipated his last shilling, he wandered about for some time without either much food or clothing: and at the approach of despair took shelter at last in a miserable garret rented by an Irish cobler in a low and vulgar part of the town,* where the same poignant distresses were felt, which in similar situations had formerly assailed him, but without the same hope or prospect of being relieved from them."

Under these circumstances Dermody looked round to recollect of whom he was most likely to obtain assistance; and, after a separation of four years, at length addressed himself (January, 1800) to Mr. Raymond, who, on receiving from him a letter, without regard for other business, prepared to make the best of his way to the abode of Dermody. Their meeting was singular enough.

"His (Mr. Raymond's) mind being solely occupied on the interview that

* Strutton-ground, Westminster.

was about to take place, he paid little regard to those who passed him in his way through St. James's-park to the unfortunate poet's habitation. But he was left only a very short time to reflect on this circumstance, before his attention was called to a very extraordinary object that appeared to watch and follow him with particular caution and attention, and seemingly in the utmost distress and misery. Whenever he slackened or mended his pace, the stranger did the same. The wretched and emaciated appearance of the person, with the wildness of his manner, and the powerful agitation under which he laboured, at length gave the author much uneasiness; and as he turned suddenly round, in order to demand the cause of such extraordinary conduct, the unhappy youth accosted him in the following manner: 'Sir, do you not know me? Has misfortune so altered me that I am not remembered by you? Do you not recollect the name and person of Dermody?' A pause ensued. It is needless to repeat what passed: the feeling of the moment, he hopes, was a just one; Dermody was not forgotten.

"It is scarcely possible that a stronger excitement to compassion could present itself, and unfeeling indeed must the heart be that would not sympathize with and relieve a human being labouring under such apparent and accumulated misery. Those youthful features which only a few years before were pleasing, attractive, and intelligent; in which were to be traced the sparks of intellectual greatness; were now totally changed. A settled melancholy had taken possession of his mind: and his care-worn, pallid countenance, disfigured by a wound which he had received in action; added to the meanness of his garments, for he was almost naked, exhibited him, as in reality, a picture of despair. He readily accepted an invitation to dinner, and the afternoon was spent in disrobeing him of his weather-beaten habiliments."

Shortly after, Dermody produced a volume of poems, for which Messrs. Vernor and Hood, on the recommendation of Mr. Allingham, gave him such remuneration as "relieved him from immediate embarrassment, and enabled him for some time to live comparatively at ease." These poems he gratefully dedicated to the Countess (Dowager) Moira.

"The zeal of the few friends," resumes Mr. Raymond, "who were now acquainted with his distresses, soon procured him a number of advocates. His story became extensively known; and among the arbiters of wit, and the admirers of poetical compositions, his talents and situation were frequent subjects of discourse. The force of his genius was generally acknowledged; and from many who interested themselves in his behalf, he reaped more solid advantages than praise and admiration. But neither poverty, experience, nor the contempt of the world, had yet taught him prudence: he had no sooner excited their compassion, and profited by their generosity, than he neglected their advice; and without reflecting that those who now administered to his necessities, were only prompted to do so by a humane consideration of his genius and misfortunes, and that they were at liberty to withdraw their protection the moment he ceased to deserve it, he again plunged into his former dissipation, and unhappily defeated the liberal intentions of many who possessed the power to render the effects of them beneficial and permanent.

"While with habits so eccentric, with principles so wild, and passions so perverted, he gained the esteem and admiration of many of the greatest men of the age, it is not less characteristic of his singular disposition, that at the very time when he was receiving daily benefits from them, he should fix his abode in a wretched garret (as has been before mentioned); where frequently were to be seen ascending the unlighted staircase, the messengers of learned societies, of leading patriots and statesmen."

Dermody, in truth, found too many friends. Among these, even at this period of his career, he still numbered Earl Moira, Viscount Sidmouth, Hiley Addington, Mr. Bragge, and Sir James Bland Burges. And from Strutton-ground, one of the most obscure situations in the filthiest portion of the dilapidated city of Westminster, he continued, generally with success, to solicit their attention and experience their liberality! But, with "his landlord and companion,

a cobler, who was likewise *an eccentric* character, his distresses became as great as before. Through a piece of low chicanery, he had been deprived of his half-pay; and he had, by his thoughtlessness and prodigality, lost the esteem of most of the gentlemen who had been accustomed to relieve his wants.

"Those who gained most by his weakness," continues his biographer, "were the persons with whom at various necessitous periods he lodged; and such was the power of habit, or such his fatal propensity for this kind of society, that he was continually involved with them in their poverty and low excesses. The little food he required was generally purchased and prepared by them: and no regular agreement having been made, a running account was always kept against Dermody; according to which the sum he owed them might, for any knowledge he had of the justice of the claim, have been at any time one pound or one hundred.

"They found this plan too profitable to adopt any other; and by keeping him always in debt, they kept him always in dread. Whenever he received a sum of money, he honestly brought it to his landlord, who always (as he termed it) 'carried it to the account;' and when money was wanted and Dermody had none to give, the request was in general followed by an arrest, which frequently turned out a very profitable speculation. The fear of a prison made him importune his friends, who never suffered him to languish in confinement: and as those who had occasioned his embarrassments were his messengers during such periods, they consequently obtained a knowledge of his patrons; and turned the kind benevolence intended to relieve him, into a source of emolument to themselves.

"At one time he might be seen in his garret in company with his hosts, the cobler and his wife, and some attic lodger of equal consequence, regaleing on a goose which his industry had roasted by a string in his own apartment: while the pallet-bed, which stood in a corner, was strewed with various vegetables; the fire-side decorated with numerous foaming pots of porter: and the cobler's work-stool, boot-leg, lap-stone, &c. were commodiously placed as seats. On another occasion, in some neighbouring alehouse, entertaining the same personages with the various rarities which resorts of this description generally afford: where as the astonished guests, enveloped in clouds of smoke, sat listening with rapture to the eloquence of Dermody, the host was to be discovered in the back ground applauding with one hand, while his other dexterously scored an additional item to the bill."

Just, however, when he felt himself on the brink of the grave, he began to think of reforming his mode of living!

His malady, a decline, rapidly augmented. He therefore prevailed with Mr. Raymond, who still personally adhered to him, to intercede, on his behalf, for relief from those to whom he had formerly resorted in his distresses. The application was not made in vain. Sir James Bland Burges contributed 10*l.*; Earl Moira 10*l.*; and Mr. Smith (now the Hon. Baron Smith, of Ireland) 10*l.* 10*s.*

Early in the month of June, 1802, he fled from his lodging, at a low public-house in Portpool-lane, near Gray's Inn, and took shelter in a miserable cottage near the village of Sydenham, in Kent.

"On the 15th of July Mr. Raymond and Mr. Allingham, visited Dermody. They found him in a wretched hovel, leaning over a few embers, which hardly gave warmth to his shivering and emaciated body, in a state of the deepest misery and dejection. He had scarce power enough left to express the grateful sentiments which their visit inspired: the words faltered on his parched lips; his eyes became filled with tears; and being unable to give expression to the strong feelings which laboured in his breast, he sunk again into the melancholy position in which they had discovered him, and continued silent for a considerable time. These emotions having subsided, he endeavoured to relate the particulars of his unhappy situation; but was often obliged to pause, in order to gather sufficient strength to encounter the violent and oppressive cough which momentarily returned. The deserted appearance of the house, better calculated indeed for the retreat

of a horde of robbers than the abode of a dying person, and the wretched poverty displayed in the few articles of furniture which it contained—(a few shapeless stools; some faggots of wood scattered on the floor; and a crazy bedstead without curtains, placed opposite a door which admitted through its crevices both the wind and rain)—added to the gloom which was observable on entering it, and the reflection that a human being was there struggling with a fatal disorder without either medical assistance, the comforts which sickness requires, or the necessaries requisite for the mere support of nature, occasioned the most painful emotions in his two friends. When he had recovered a little from the agitation which their appearance had occasioned, he raised himself from the drooping posture in which for some time he had placed himself over the fire; and fixing on the author his sunk eyes, said, 'Thank God for this friendly visit! I thought I had given the whole world, and you in particular, cause to forget me. I have deserved the severest censure; but do not now remember I have done so.' The caution was needless: his past errors were buried in the recollection of his present sufferings, and he had little to dread from the chidings of those who had now to perform only the few last offices of friendship. When his disorder allowed him to enter for a moment into conversation, he assumed a spirit which, though faint, was yet mingled with the eccentricity that had on almost every occasion marked his character, and which was equally observable on trivial and on important matters. While the author was stating to him some particulars which he imagined might be conducive to his comfort and recovery, Dermody broke suddenly from the conversation, and observing that Mr. Allingham had taken up a volume of Hudibras which lay on the table, said with a ghastly smile, 'You see I am merry to the last.' A violent fit of coughing succeeded this effort; when, with a presentiment of his approaching dissolution, he said: 'That hollow cough rings out my knell.'

These friends removed him to a commodious apartment, in the same neighbourhood, and relieved his other wants.

"His visitors took their leave; not without a hope that their solicitude for his happiness, and the anxiety which they had expressed for his recovery, would have soothed his apprehensions, and secured him comfort during the tedious night. Their hopes however were vain, and their labours ineffectual. Dermody expired the same evening, at the age of twenty-seven years and six months.

"Attended by Mr. A. and Mr. R. with a few of their friends, the body of the poet was conveyed to the church of Lewisham, where, previously to its being consigned to its native earth, the funeral service, that last solemn awe-inspiring ceremony, was read with much dignity and fervour by the honourable and reverend Mr. Legge, (the present Dean of Windsor); who afterwards attended the body to a grave formed on a spot the most solitary and romantic that fancy could describe.—Over his tomb, at the expense of his generous friends, the author has been enabled to erect a monument to his memory.

"He was," says Mr. R. "of a middle stature, well formed, and of a spare habit of body; he had a comprehensive forehead, full dark eyes, strongly marked eye-brows, and a countenance expressive of genius, but tinged with reflection and melancholy. He was ungraceful in his deportment, slovenly in his person, diffident in his address, and reserved in his conversation; he had a simplicity and a modesty in his manner that created esteem and even respect: when irritated, he was rather sullen than passionate; yet quick and inconsiderate in his resentment, sacrificing his interest to the impulse of imagined wrongs, and the attachment of his best friends on the slightest grounds of ideal offence."

The pecuniary liberality extended to Dermody, seems truly uncommon. Besides the various and repeated favours of this kind, bestowed on him by friends and admirers, he received from the Literary Fund, as a public donation, from the June of 1800, to the July of 1802, the sum of fifty-six pounds and ten shillings. He was so accustomed to apply to charitable munificence, and so successful in such solicitations, that he appears to have considered it unnecessary to seek

any other means of support. He may be said, indeed, sometimes to have levied his contributions. What few men could have supplicated as a matter of grace, he rather demanded as a matter of right. He, however, who can reconcile himself to this species of human degradation, will soon forget the common dignity of our nature; and, as in the instance of this unhappy poet, will become irksome to himself and inestimable to society.

Vanity and love of ease, the desire of individual ascendancy and unlimited familiarity, addicted him to low associations, which ultimately involved him in poverty and disgrace. His friends, it must be confessed, did not properly exert their endeavours to rouse in him a spirit of generous emulation, and attach him to the habits of polished circles. His genius was admired, but his person was little respected. Dependence is in itself sufficiently galling; and his situation was often aggravated by the fetters which were unnecessarily imposed upon him.

He owed many of his sufferings to the shabbiness of his exterior. When a mere lad, he must frequently have been contemplated by his juvenile companions, rather as an indigent scarecrow than as a reputable playmate. He probably felt this humiliation so deeply, as afterwards to become indifferent concerning his appearance among men.

His genius, though eminently respectable, was not of the highest order. If it astonished, it was by prematurity rather than by superiority. He thought, but it was not for himself. He is flowing, yet he is not inventive. He is voluble, rather than eloquent.

Dermody's most serious deficiency was his want of that religious feeling which constitutes the best safeguard of moral principle. This lamentable defect, which is observable in his writings, and was exemplified in his conduct, deprived him of dignity through life, and of consolation in death.

The history of this poet, however, is full of instruction. He has not lived in vain—if others, while contemplating his fate, are taught by his errors, rectified by his misconceptions, moderated by his presumption, corrected by his illusions, warned by his calamities, and saved by his example.

If he resembled any of his poetical predecessors, it was Savage in his thoughtlessness and extravagancies, and Boyse in his personal depravities and degradations. Notwithstanding Mr. Fitzgerald, in a poem recited at a meeting of the members of the Literary Fund, alluding to Dermody, has said of him, that—

> Like Chatterton, a gifted youth arose,
> Heir to his genius, and to all his woes!

Dermody, notwithstanding, sinks into insignificance when compared, either morally or mentally, with such a character as Chatterton. Chatterton! whose genius was truly original and sublime.—Chatterton! who scorned to eat the bitter bread of supplication and dependence.—Chatterton! who, without friends or advisers, strenuously laboured to attain the summit of reputation.—Chatterton! who, when nature refused any longer to support the glorious, but unequal struggle, indignantly withdrew from a world that seemed unconscious to his merits, and indifferent to his sufferings!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To ———

NOT uncharm'd by that song, as at moonlight we rove,
While its harmony floats on the mid-swelling breeze;
Oh say—would you snare the sweet Queen of the grove,
And constrain her at will your emotions to please?

'Tis from freedom alone that those melodies flow,
And freedom alone can such music inspire;
Compell'd the fair pleasures of life to forego,
Soon her notes would grow faint, and the songstress expire!

So the Bard to whose carols, amazingly wild,
Beloved! you sometimes delighted attend,
If cag'd—for indeed he is Nature's warm child—
His moments in silence and sadness must end.

A Parody of the Eleventh Epode of Horace, in answer to a Friend, who requested the Author to resume his court to the Muses, which he had laid aside for more necessary, yet less pleasing pursuits.

AND do you truly wish, my friend,
The muse again my soul to fire;
Again to love's dominion bend;
For nought but love can raise my lyre.

Three winters' snows have now come down
Since Laura first inspir'd my soul;
Since first, unmov'd, throughout the town
I saw the streams of scandal roll.

How often did I then in vain
Sigh all the lover from my heart;
And oft, as Bacchus warm'd my brain,
To you, my friend, that love impart!

Nor any power then could quell
The rising transports of my breast;
Too soon the noisy wine would tell
What secret daggers tore my rest.

Thus would I drink my soul away
In ev'ry glass, in ev'ry toast,
Till you and night forbad my stay,
And check'd awhile my am'rous boast.

And would you, that again the flame
Of languid poetry should rise,
While law and study blend the theme,
And bind me here by stronger ties.

No, Claudio,—ere my muse again
Invite me to attempt the lyre,
Another fair must charm my strain,
Or former loves my bosom fire.

DEC. 13, 1806. PRYAR.

TO MARY.

MARY! with thee, a dreary waste would prove
A choice retreat, and sweeter far to me
Than Paradise, if there depriv'd of love,
If there debarr'd from happiness—with thee!

Adam in Eden knew no calm delight,
Though nature smil'd, with all her sweets around:
Day follow'd day, and night succeeded night
Without enjoyment or contentment found.

When Eve appear'd, the beauteous and the fair!
Forgot the pangs which did before molest;
For love with Eve had found admittance there,
And sooth'd the troubles of his anxious breast.

Possess'd I thee, how blest my lot—to share
A state more envious, with an Eve as fair!

T. G.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. WILLIAM COOKE'S, *of Chute-House, Wilts, for certain Improvements in the Construction of Waggons, and other Carriages which have more than two Wheels. Dated October* 2, 1806.——THIS invention, and the manner in which it is performed, is as follows: Instead of connecting the wheels with the carriage, in the usual manner, which confines the lower or bearing parts of all the wheels nearly in one and the same plane, one or more pairs of the wheels are allowed to have considerable play or liberty in the axletree of each pair; so that the axletree, when one of the wheels shall be either raised or depressed by any obstacle or irregularity, or other cause, may and shall assume various positions out of the level, without requiring or causing the bed of the carriage, or any appendage belonging to the same, to deviate from the ordinary position of the said bed or appendage, unless such elevation or depression of the said wheel shall exceed the allowed limit of the said quantity of play or liberty; and the manner in which, and whereby, the last-mentioned pair or pairs of wheels are connected with the carriage itself, in order to allow the considerable play or liberty as here described, doth consist in the forming or adaptation, or addition of a part or parts of the apparatus out or about the place where the axis of such pair or pairs of wheels shall be connected with the carriage, so that the said part or parts may produce or admit of the effect of a hinge or joint, by which the same axis may be allowed to have either of its ends raised or depressed without affecting the carriage within the limits before mentioned; and so that this effect may take place in all the practicable and convenient angles of obliquity formed between the pole and perch and the said axletree in turning or backing, or in any other part of the working of the same.

The mechanical methods or construction of the said parts are easily deducible from the before-mentioned effects and purposes of this invention, by men of competent skill and experience in works

of the nature here described; but that in some cases the upper part or termination of the main pin is made in the form of a knob or piece of a circular figure. With respect to the central line or axis of the said main pin, (that is to say), all the sections of the knob that can be made at right angles to the axis will be circular, but of a conical or spherical, or other bilging figure, in its longitudinal section, in order that when the said knob shall be placed or inserted within a hollow cylinder of the same diameter as that of its greatest circular section, the said main pin may be at liberty to move sideways out of the direction of the axis of the said cylinder. Accordingly, the said knob or upper extremity of the main pin is placed in a cylindrical hole in the bed of the carriage or flying pillow, or other fit part, taking care, by a nut or other suitable means, to prevent the same from coming out. And the said knob does in this construction constitute that part of the connecting apparatus between the carriage itself and the axletree of the pair of wheels to which the main pin belongs, which was before described as producing or admitting of the effect of an hinge or joint. And the pole or perch, or other part which may be used to support or steady the lower end of the main pin, is permitted to have a littld play to the right and left; and the said main pin to have a limited space for motion up and down in the holes through which it passes. And the bearing part, which is usually circular, and called the sweeps or hanging pillar or spring bed, is to be made somewhat prominent, circular in its upright section, so as to be lowest in the middle, and to admit the face of the lower pillow or axle-bed to shift its place of bearing according as the tilt or inclination of the axletree is greater or less; and by all the said contrivances the before-described effect is produced. Or otherwise the knob is made cylindrical, and the hole widening one or both ways from the smallest perforation; or both the knob of the main pin and the hole receiving it are made bilging or conical in contrary directions. Or otherwise the main pin, or a piece or pieces answering the same purpose of a main pin, is secured in such a manner as not to allow of any side motion or angular change of position in the same with relation to the bed or carriage, and the pole or perch is connected with the same; and upon or to the said pin or piece or pieces, as an axis, or operating as such, fix or apply another piece, which shall be capable of moving round against the sweeps, or in the same manner, by well-known contrivances equivalent to the sweeps. This last-mentioned piece is provided with two pivots or gudgeons, fixed in a line at right angle to the main pin, or through the line or axis about which the said piece may be moved by other geer equivalent to the main pin; which gudgeons are received in sockets attached or fixed to and in a line at right angles to the axis of that pair of wheels which shall or may be intended to have the considerable play or liberty of motion before-mentioned. By this means the axletree is allowed to tilt or move on the said pivots or gudgeons in the manner aforesaid, at the same time that the said axletree is at liberty to be put into any position with regard to the direction of the pole or perch, or carriage itself, will not be tilted or inclined to one side in consequence of the inclination of the said axletree, or of any obstacle or impediment which might have caused it so to incline.

The kind of joint or timbal last described is capable of great variation in its structure by several obvious changes in its dimensions and parts, and their relative situations and action upon each other. Or otherwise, instead of the said pivots or gudgeons, an actual hinge or joint, or socket and bearing pieces are made, which produce the same effect when interposed and properly secured between the axletree as aforesaid, and the piece which was before described as having the same gudgeons or pivots.

And, lastly, that this invention may be more clearly understood and apprehended, the advantages to be gained by these improvements are, not only that the carriage itself is affected in its position by any rise or depression of one of the wheels of any of the pair or pairs herein before alluded to, but also that all the wheels are constantly kept in a state of bearing upon the ground notwithstanding any irregularities of the same; and that the extreme strain of the machinery, and actual danger to which common carriages are exposed, are hereby obviated and avoided.

Mr. ISAIAH BIRT'S, *of Plymouth Dock, for a Black Paint, composed chiefly of earthy and mineral Substances, being particularly calculated to preserve Wood, and prevent Rust in Iron, and may be applied to all the Purposes for which Paint in general is used. Dated September* 18, 1805.

THIS invention consists in uniting in proper quantities, calcareous or argillaceous earth with lamp-black or ivory-black; and, after the various experiments made to bring it to perfection, is performed as follows. Take of the blueish marly stone found in copper, tin, and lead mines, (principally in the copper mines,) and of iron stone, and of fine blue marle or slate, and of under-earth, equal quantities, and reduce them, by grinding or pounding, to a very fine powder. To any given quantity of the above-mentioned materials when put together, add one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black, so that there will then be seven-eighths of the earthy or mineral substances, and one-eighth of the lamp-black. This produces a superior black paint for wood, iron, canvas, or any other thing for which paint is used; but, for the purpose of using such paint, it must be ground (in the usual manner of grinding colours) with oil, as commonly done by colourmen or painters (their boiled oil is to be preferred), and the same when mixed with oil, and made up as other paint in general is, may be used with the brush as in common practice. This invention is also performed by mixing, in equal quantities, any three or any two of the above-mentioned articles of blueish marly stone, iron stone, fine blue marle or slate, and under-earth together, when ground or pounded to powder as aforesaid, and adding thereto one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black as before described. And it is also performed by mixing either one of such articles, when ground or pounded to powder as aforesaid, with one-eighth of its weight of lamp-black as before described. This invention may be also performed, by using ivory-black instead of lamp-black; but for general purposes the lamp-black is to be preferred. Under-earth may be procured from the coal-works in the Forest of Dean, by which name it is well known amongst the colliers there. It is probable that other collieries produce it also. The blueish marly stone is produced in abundance in the mining parts of Devon and Cornwall.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE,

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

THE fifth volume of the Poetical Register will, we are informed, be published at the commencement of January.

Dr. Herdman has in the press, his second Discourse on the interesting subject of the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases—written in a plain familiar style, to render it intelligible and useful to all mothers, and those who have the management of infants.

The Literature of Portugal is about to receive a valuable accession, in a Translation of Voltaire's Henriade, from the elegant pen of the Marquez de Bellas, formerly ambassador extraordinary at the court of London, and now at the head of the judicial department in his own country. This work is inscribed to his accomplished and amiable daughter; and it is reported to do no small honour to the poetical talents of the illustrious translator.

Mr. Cobbet has published the first volume of his Parliamentary History of England, in royal octavo, comprising the period from the conquest in 1066, to the death of king James I. in the year 1625.

Kotzebue has lately published at Berlin, some Volumes of Tales, Episodes, and Nouvellettes, a translation of which has been undertaken, and will speedily appear in three volumes, corresponding with his various Travels.

Mr. Wm. Lambert has accurately determined the longitude of the capitol in the city of Washington to be 76°, 53′ 15″ west from the meridian of Greenwich.

The Holy Crown of Thorns which was given to St. Louis, in 1238, by Baudouin, emperor of Constantinople,

and which has been preserved amidst the religious profanations which have marked the French Revolution, has been transferred with all possible solemnity into the Metropolitan Church of Paris, on Sunday the 16th inst.

A bust of Lord Thurlow was modelled by Rossi, to whom the venerable nobleman sat several times, and the prince has a marble copy of it in Carleton House. The artist has since made other copies for Thomas Tyrwhytt, Esq. and Thomas Johnes, Esq. M. P.

Mr. Northcote has finished his fine equestrian Portrait of his Majesty, which is to be placed in Lancaster Castle. It is mentioned as being among the best works of this artist, and is an excellent composition.

Mr. Head, the chemist, has obtained a patent for certain means of obtaining inflammable gas from pit coal, in such a state that it may be burned without producing any offensive smell.

Messrs. Bourne, Chambers, and Gould, of Birmingham, have obtained a patent for a machine, or engine, for roasting meat by the power of steam, and for other purposes where small powers are necessary.

A new work has been recently commenced at Perth, entitled the Picture of Scotland; it is a digested account of that kingdom, in which the country is divided into Tours, and the reader or traveller has a distinct view of his road, without being obliged to turn from one county to another. It is to be accompained by a Map and Views.

The late Mr. Pirie, of Newburgh, left in readiness for the press, a Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots, pointing out their general influence on all known Languages. This work is expected to make its appearance shortly, as is also Brief Heads of Sermons, by the same author.

The first number of a new Dictionary of the English Language, upon a very extensive scale, is in the press. The author is John Pytches, esq. M. P. for Sudbury, who has been many years employed on this work.

Dr. Cogan is preparing for the press an Ethical Treatise on the Passions, founded on the principles advanced in his Philosophical Treatise. The first part, which may be expected to appear in the course of the winter, will consist of three disquisitions; on the agency of the passions in the pursuit of well-being; on the intellectual powers as directories in the pursuit, and on the nature and sources of that well-being, of which the human species is susceptible.

The friends of Mrs. Chapone are preparing a volume of Letters and other Writings of that Lady, hitherto unpublished: with a plain and accurate Account of her Life and Character, in contradiction to some injurious statements lately printed.

Mrs. H. Tighe proposes to print a few copies for the gratification of her friends of her elegant poem on the subject of Psyche.

The Rev. Mark Noble will shortly publish, in three volumes octavo, a Continuation of the Rev. J. Granger's Biographical History of England, drawn up from his own manuscripts, with numerous additions, &c.

The Prize Subject for the year 1807, for a premium of 10*l.* given by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, is on the Diseases of the Eye and its Appendages, with the treatment of them. The Prize Subjects for the year 1808, Dissertations on which must be delivered before Christmas Day, are Diseases of the Joints, particularly of the Hip and Knee, and the best mode of treatment; and Herniæ, and the best mode of treatment.

There is now in the press a History of Jamaica, written by a Gentleman sometime resident in that island. In order to give a complete view of the present state of this valuable colony, the author has written separate dissertations on the climate and soil, topography, laws, trade, natural and commercial productions, state of the negroes, and proposals for the amelioration of their condition; diseases of Europeans and negroes, and the customs, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants of Jamaica: forming an accurate estimate of the condition and valuable nature of this flourishing colony.

The prospectus of a new periodical work has just circulated, entitled, Records of Literature; it is intended to present a general statement of the progress of knowledge in all its departments: and by giving a brief account of all works announced or published, to form an index to the literature of the world.

The second volume of Oriental Customs, by the Rev. S. Burder, of St.

Albans, is finished at the press, and will be published immediately. A new edition of the former volume will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. The work is now printed in royal and demy octavo.

Mr. Frend's Evening Amusements for the year 1807, will make their appearance early this month. They are formed on the same plan, as the volumes for the preceding years, containing an account of the appearances in the heavens for each night, with introductory observations to carry forward the reader by easy practical methods, to a complete knowledge of astronomy. The volume for the present year advances the reader to a knowledge of the motions of the inferior planets round the sun, with some ingenious methods to make the nature of eclipses familiar to every capacity.

The collection of manuscripts on paper and vellum, which belonged to the late Marquis of Lansdown, are intended to be sold by auction early in the spring of 1807. This is one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom, and was principally accumulated by the industry of Mr. James West, and Mr. P. Carteret Webb. As the history of these two collections is curious, we will present our readers with some account of them. Mr. James West's collection consists of 115 volumes in folio, of original Cecil papers, with materials sufficient to make up the number 120. These papers were bought in 1682, by Mr. R. Chiswell, a stationer in London, of Sir Wm. Hicks, the great grandson of Sir Michael Hicks, who was secretary both to Lord Burleigh and to his son the Earl of Salisbury. They were afterwards sold to Mr. John Strype, vicar of Low Leighton, of whose executor they were bought by Mr West. In this collection there are also Bishop Kennet's historical papers, which are very voluminous and valuable, likewise surveys, and other materials for the histories of the different counties of England, particularly Sussex and Yorkshire, which were collected by Warburton, Anstis, and other antiquaries; also considerable treasures in the department of family history, and pedigree; with heraldical collections of Le Neve, and most of the heralds and kings at arms, back to the time of Glover and Camden; many original abbey registers; and finally every paper and volume that could be procured, relative to the office of Secretary to the Treasury, which Mr. West enjoyed for many years. Mr. P. Carteret Webb's collection, consists chiefly of Parliamentary and Revenue History, and of numberless curious articles relative to the Chancery, Exchequer, and Treasury, the spiritual and the admiralty courts, wards and livery, star chamber, &c. There are above thirty volumes of the papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, judge of the Admiralty in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and master of the Rolls in the time of James I. and Charles I. Mr. Webb, being solicitor to the Treasury was likewise attentive to collect all memorials of the business of that office down to his own time. Several volumes of his manuscripts belonged to Lord Somers; and many, not the least curious, relative to law business, were the property of Mr. Umfreville, who, having incurred an extraordinary expense in carrying his election as coroner for Middlesex, was under the necessity of selling his collection. In addition to these two collections, there are many volumes of copies, done at a great expense, from the Tower and Cottonian records. Many of them are of singular value, as they preserve the contents of some originals, which are obliterated, burnt, or lost. There is likewise a very considerable collection of original letters to and from the kings and queens of England and Scotland, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of George II.

The late Mrs. Charlotte Smith having drawn up memoirs of part of her literary life, the same accompanied by a collection of her letters, will shortly be published.

Sir John Sinclair has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes octavo, his long promised Code of Health and Longevity.

Mr. Bolingbroke of Norwich, who has recently returned from Demarara, after a residence of five years in that and the adjoining colonies, intends to publish an account of his voyage, including new and interesting particulars of the various European Settlements on that coast of South America.

An account of a tour through the Orkney and Shetland islands, by Mr. Neill, secretary to the Natural History

Society of Edinburgh, will shortly make its appearance. The tour is to be followed by a mineralogical survey of Shetland, from the pen of Dr. Traill of Liverpool, who lately visited those northern islands.

Mr. Burnet will shortly publish in one volume foolscap octavo, the Sweets of Solitude, and other poems. It will be embellished with a handsome frontispiece.

Mr. Henry Smithers of the Adelphi, proposes to publish by subscription in one volume royal octavo, a didactic poem, in blank verse, entitled Affection, to which will be added some other poems.

The Prussian Jews about six years ago, published a Journal in Hebrew, in which they attacked the reveries of the Talmud, both with argument and ridicule; this paper is intended to be revived at Dessau, in a new form, and to be called "the Shulamite," or a Journal for the Diffusion of Knowledge among the Jews. The press in the hands of Bonaparte, is become an engine to propagate opinions destructive of all order in society, so that the principles on which the French revolution was originally founded, have never been half so dangerous at any period of that political volcano, as under the present disorganizing system of the tyrant of Europe.

The number of Jews in the French dominions is estimated at one hundred thousand, who have been for some years in possession of every civil right; several are officers in the army, others fill the place of judges, administrators, and municipal officers. In the department of Mont Tonnerre, one of them is mayor of the commune, and has proved himself a good Financier and a good Farmer.

Mr. John Gifford and Mr. Redhead Yorke, propose to publish early in the spring, in four volumes, octavo, the history of the Administration of the late Right Hon. William Pitt.

Mr. S. Woodburne, of St. Martin's-lane, is about to publish a hundred views of churches in the neighbourhood of London, accompanied by descriptions drawn from the best authorities, both manuscript and printed. They will appear fifty in a volume, and the first volume is expected to be published in March, 1807.

The French Journals state that Portalis, the minister for Public Worship, is sending Missionaries to China; they are to be accompanied by a skilful astronomer. There can be no doubt but M. Portalis' Missionaries are well versed in the mode of propagating those principles which have nearly undone Europe. Bonaparte neglects no means of bringing all the people of the earth into one faith, and if he lives a few years longer, and continues to be successful, he will be imitating Alexander, and cry because he has not another world to conquer.

Dr. Hager, the author of Elements of the Chinese Language, has been recently appointed Professor of the Oriental Languages, in the University of Pavia, the first school of learning in Italy.

Mr. Charles Bell's course of Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, commence on the 16th of January, at the rooms in Leicester-street, Leicester-square.

Dr. Clough will commence his course of Lectures on the theory and practice of Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, at his house in Berner's-street, on the 5th of January.

The Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Maldon in Surry, proposes to publish by subscription, in two volumes quarto, an historical account of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time. This work will contain, besides every article in any manner relating to the coinage of this country, a history of the several Mints and Exchanges, which have existed in this kingdom at different periods, and all the facts relating to the subject which the author has been able to collect from the era of Cæsar's discovery of Britain to this time, in chronological order.

A Set of Hindoos known by the name of Kubeerpunthee, from Kuber the Poet, are extending with uncommon rapidity in Hindoostan. They are considered as the quakers of India, from the simplicity of their manners, and the plainness of their dress. They were persecuted by Tippoo Saib, and by the late Madajee Scindia, to which probably their present popularity is ascribable. They have now established periodical assemblies in all parts of India. They profess religious tolerance, the purest morality and benevolence.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Tekeli,*" or the Siege of Montgatz, a grand Melo Drama, as performed with the most unbounded applause, at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. The music composed by Mr. Hook. 5*s*.

THIS is the 114th work of that voluminous composer Mr. Hook. We are happy to see that this gentleman makes so much use of the *gamut*, both diatonic and chromatic; we wish he had used the *enharmonic* also, as he would then have convinced us that he understood these different moods. The overture to this piece, though not very melodious, is well enough as an introduction *to a siege;* and upon perusing it, we promised ourselves some *dashing* music, and perhaps some novelty, but, alas! we were disappointed. As for the other music of this *grand* piece, it is very evident that MEMORY has been of infinitely more service to the author, than GENIUS; in the former faculty we really find him (which we thought impossible) superior even to Messrs. Reeve and Kelly.

The famous Giardini, once attending the performance of Mr. Hook's Oratorio, the "Resurrection," and hearing every musician around him exclaiming, "O! the Thief," answered, "fye gentlemen fye, this is the greatest composer in the world, for he brings me among all my old acquaintances." So in "Tekeli" *we* recognize all our *old acquaintances*.

After the overture, comes "Tekeli's" Andante Prayer; a subject which would serve as a slow 3d part to God save the King. The subject of the next air, "Soldiers spreading their Provisions," is that of the well-known ballad "fal lal la." After the fight of Tekeli with Maurice, we have a "Rustic Chorus," with an accompaniment of Pandeans, in which *memory* again comes to help the composer, with another "fal de ral," well known both in France and England. *One* air excepted, this act is all in the brilliant key of C!!

The 2d act produces us little more novelty. The song of Mrs. Bland's is a copy of an Irish tune, well known as a duet in a favourite pantomime brought out by Carrick, at Drury-lane, sung by Mrs. Scott and Mr. Dorman; and afterwards introduced as a Rondo by Giardini in one of his favourite Concertos. The song of Miss Duncan's (though not new) has a good effect with the harp; the words, however, in our opinion, required a more *martial* air, and would have much better suited a singer like *Incledon;* as to the "*fall divine,*" executed by running the finger on the harp from the highest note to the lowest, it seems to us more expressive of the fall of *Phaeton* from the *highest heaven* to the *deepest abyss* of the sea, than of the "*Death of a Hero.*" In the two marches that follow, (as well as that before in C) Mr. Hook shews that he is well acquainted with the *common chord*, and and knows how to place it well in all keys: true, there is not much variety in it, but it does well enough with the French horns and trumpets; poh! what signifies variety?

Jomelli comes to help Mr. Hook out in his last movement by his *crescendo;* and the author being afraid we should forget the *octave* that began his overture, gives us now the *octave* in D fighting by contrary motion, *up and down; up and down;* and thus closes HOOK, Opera 114!!!

Alas! Music, Music; whither art thou flown?

Censor.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY; a grand legendary Melo Drama, performed at Drury-lane Theatre, by Lumley St. George Skeffington, Esq. Composed, selected, and dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, by John Addison. 8*s*.

IN this Piece Mr. Addison discovers some genius as a Composer, and taste as a Selector, but to become a master, he must study the science of music, still more than he has yet done. Upon the whole, however, the music suits the style of the Piece. *Phraseology*, in this science, should be well understood; and it is a pity that many composers neglect it so much in their melodies and symphonies. A false *verse* in poetry offends the ear; and to a musical ear, a false *phrase* is equally offensive; as is also false *prosody*. This author, however, is less guilty of these faults, than some of our

present theatrical composers. Variety, also, in music, as well as in poetry, is a desideratum. There are eight songs in this piece, in six of which the motivo in the 2d bar is the *greater sixth*, on the 2d note of the key; and in many of the melodies in the airs of the action, the 2d bar is on the *fifth* of the key; this monotony should always be carefully avoided.

Purcel, Boyce, and the charming and elegant Dr. Arne, are good models for English composers to follow, for their melodies speak the *sense*, as well as the *rhythm* of the words. In Artaxerxes, Comus, Caractacus, Eliza, and even Thomas and Sally, the variety of melody and harmony are so conspicuous, that they are admirable patterns for young students to follow.

Amongst the foreigners let the sublime Handell, the ever pleasing Haydn, Mozart, Kozeluct Pleyell, and Barthelemon, be consulted, and monotony, as well in the melody as harmony, will be avoided. Attwood, and Jouve, (both scholars of the last mentioned author) appear to us to study these excellent models more attentively than most of our modern composers.

Of the *poetry* of this piece, the less we say of it the better.

Censor.

"The favorite ballet "LA BELLE LAITIERE," or Blanche Reine de Castille, as performed at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket. The music composed and arranged for the piano forte with an accompaniment for the harp ad libitum. By D. Steibelt.." 10*s.* 6*d.*

WE have not seen this ballet performed; if it is *heroic* the music is pleasing enough, and adapted to its style; but if the story be *pastoral* (which from its title we should suspect) we think it much too elevated for the subject. The modulation of the first march toward the end, being so terrific, that it reminds us either of some General about to be guillotined, or some poor Deserter marching to be shot.

Though modulation and science, are very desirable, still a good composer should imitate a good statuary, who would blush at the very idea of arraying a *milk-maid* in the helmet and Ægis of *Minerva*, or presenting us with a *Mars* with the pipe and crook of a *Shepherd*.

Censor.

J. Woelfl's celebrated Concerto, as performed by him at the King's Theatre, in which is introduced the favorite movement of the Calm. 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE *Calm* is a masterly performance, and does infinite honour to its scientific composer; but it is too long; authors even of the transcendent merit of Mr. Woelfl *may tire*; but this is the least evil; such *precedents* will bring upon us a *deluge* of *grand pieces* by wretched jackadandy *authorlings*, such as "Mr. W—— late one of the *young gentlemen* of his Majesty's Chapel Royal," or Mr. X—"*Teacher of Music.*" N. B. The violin and jew's harp taught at 24 lessons for half-a-guinea, or Master Y— pupil of Mr. Z—, *a young gentleman* only 9 years old, who has just published a *Grand Concerto*, in which is introduced Handell's Hallelujah Chorus, as a *Rondo*. From such evils fire and faggot deliver us.

L. S. N.

"The new grand romantic spectacle of the *Mysterious Freebooter*, or the Days of Queen Bess, now performing with universal applause at the Royal Circus. The music by Mr. Corri, jun." 4*s.*

WE are really surprised that Mr. Corri could submit to throw away such excellent music upon the execrable rabble that frequent the above place of amusement. We are confident that if he had brought this music forward at one of our winter theatres, it would have become extremely popular. The overture is the most pleasing of any that we have seen since that of Lodoiska; and it appears to us to be most admirably adapted for a duet for two performers, and we would recommend Mr. Corri so to arrange it. Besides the overture are two very good songs, and a lively drinking duet, all of which do Mr. Corri very great credit.

L. S. N.

"PetiteFantaisie, et la Contriante, pour le Piano Forte. Dediées à lady Emily Percy, par Louis Von Esch." 2*s.*

THE compositions of this elegant, fascinating, and correct master, are so well known, that we feel it will be

recommendation sufficient of this little work, to say that its merit is equal to any of the former works of Mr. Von Esch; this, however, we can, and do say, and strongly recommend it as a most pleasing, improving, and brilliant lesson. L. S. N.

THE THIRSTY FAMILY, a favorite comic Song, dedicated to all the Odd Fellows in the United Kingdom. Written by S. Furley, Esq. and composed by J. Birch. 1*s*.

BY all true lovers of *Fun* this song will be hailed as a delectable treat. We will give them a *taste*.

"My gran'nam, God rest her old soul, often said,
That Sorrow was ever a dry,
So was frequently lifting the glass to her head,
And a chip of the old block am I.
My father, an anchorsmith, swallow'd a spark,
And to quench it through life he would try,
But in twice twenty years he could ne'er hit the mark,
And as thirsty a soaker am I."

The humour in the two other stanzas is equally *broad*, and we must do Mr. Birch the justice to say, that he has composed an air uncommonly well adapted to his subject. L. S. N.

The Damask Rose, a favorite Ballad, written by J. B. Orme, Esq.; composed and respectfully dedicated to Mr. Braham, by T. Purday, 1*s*.

WE find much to commend in this little canzonette.—There is a peculiar sweetness, with much originality, throughout the whole. The music is continued to the end of the ballad, consisting of three verses, and is agreeably varied in each verse—And to do it complete justice, we must say, that it is worthy of the exertion of those brilliant vocal powers possessed by that gentleman to whom it is dedicated. The words do credit to Mr. Orme's poetical genius. Z.

Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs for Children, set to Music; in twenty-four familiar airs, adapted to the practice of Juvenile Performers, with easy accompaniments for the German Flute, and Piano Forte, by T. Purday. Price 4*s*.

THESE songs for children by the celebrated Dr. Watts, are so universally known and approved, that any encomium upon them from us would be wholly superfluous. The music, as the title expresses, and the nature of the words requires, is simple—the airs are pleasing and original—the accompaniments suitable and familiar—and the harmony well constructed.——We strongly recommend this publication to all musical families, as an agreeable and rational Sunday amusement. The whole is so arranged as to be used for two or three voices, where instruments are wanting. Z.

To our Correspondents.

We understand T. W. who has sent us his *own work* accompanied by his *own criticism* upon it for our insertion, is *very young*; if he had not been so, we should have exposed him to the ridicule of the public, by publishing his *name*. If any other volunteers of the same description should obtrude themselves upon us, we shall most assuredly adopt that plan of reproof. L. S. N.

We have received a long letter from an anonymous correspondent respecting the notice of the new instrument (and which he informs us is called the *Claviole*) which appeared in our last number; desiring us to *contradict* the statement of Mr. Barthelemon being the original projector of it. That information came to us through a channel so respectable, that we do not feel disposed to contradict it upon *anonymous* authority. If Philo-veritas will favour us with his real name, we will insert his communication with pleasure, leaving it for Mr. Barthelemon to reply, or not, as he may think proper. As both parties are entire strangers to the Editors of this Magazine, TRUTH only can be their object. L. S. N.

To our ANGRY *Correspondents.*

We have been assailed this month from several quarters on account of the *severity* of our criticisms in our number for October, but as only *one* of the complainants (whom we shall notice presently) has accused us of *injustice*, we shall dismiss them with a quotation from our introductory address (page 53 of this vol.).

"They (the Musical Reviewers) pledge themselves that the portion of judgment and talent of which they hope they are in possession, shall never be influenced by *Partiality* nor warped by *Prejudice*; and while it will afford them the highest pleasure to bestow

upon *Merit* its due tribute of applause, NO CONSIDERATION shall deter them from applying the scorpion lash of *Censure*, where they think it is deserved."

One corresponden*t*, however, (J. H.) in the beginning of his letter, attacks us in a style so irascible (not to say abusive), upon what he terms our "pre*s*umption, cruelty, and injustice, in so severely censuring ingenious and *laborious* authors," that when we first read it, we more than *half* suspected that he was in *jest*; but the conclusion of it, wherein he tells us, that our "*insolence* in *cutting-up* those GREAT MASTERS of the science, Me*s*srs. Hook, Kelly, and Reeve, is beyond any thing he ever saw or expected to see," has quite convinced us, that J. H. is a *wicked wag*, has all along been *satirizing* these gentlemen, and has taken this whimsical method of testifying his unqualified approbation of our labours.

L. S. N.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Further Account of Mr. James Robson, whose Death was announced *page* 277.—He was born in the year 1733, at Sebergham in Cumberland, and was educated at a neighbouring grammar school. At the age of sixteen he came to London, under the protection of his relation, Mr. Brindley, then an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street, and the publisher of a beautiful edition of the Latin Classics, which still bears his name. Mr. Robson succeeded him in business in 1759, which he carried on for more than forty years with integrity, fame, and profit. He entered the career of active life with all the advantages of a solid and pious education, habits of frugality without meanness, a persevering industry, and manners peculiarly liberal and obliging, free alike from the pernicious and offensive vanity of assuming the habits of the high ranks, or the insolent affectation of contemning them. He soon obtained the friendship and patronage of the principal Literati, and many of the most elevated characters of his time, particularly the Clergy, favoured him with their countenance and kindness. Soon after he settled in business, he made a considerable addition to his domestic comforts and his property by marrying the only daughter of Mr. Perrott, an eminent builder, in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, James, unhappily lost his life, at the age of 20 years, by a fall from his horse, while on a visit to his uncle, at Sebergham; an affliction to the father, which time, the balm of sorrow, had never healed. His second son, George, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, the leading members at that time being his father's particular friends. Here he took the regular degrees, and entering into holy orders, became Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Horsley, a prelate whose warm benevolence was only exceeded by his undaunted integrity and profound extent of learning. By his lordship, when bishop of Rochester, Mr. George Robson was presented to the Rectory of Snodland, in Kent, in 1799, and afterwards, when bishop of St. Asaph, to a prebend of that cathedral, and the vicarage of Chirke. Mr. Robson had also five daughters. He was the re-builder and sole proprietor of Trinity Chapel, in Conduit-street, now inherited by his son, which, though locally situated in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, is a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. After the death of his eldest son, whom he had intended to succeed him, Mr. R. gradually withdrew himself from business; and was appointed about the year 1797, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, High Bailiff of that city and liberty, but he resigned it some time before his death. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which he had considerable property. In 1776, Mr. R. re-published the works of George Edwards, the celebrated mithologist, which he had purchased from the author in his lifetime. Mr. Robson prefixed to this publication, an elegant life of the author, collected from his own conversations; and a Linnæan index, communicated by Linnæus himself, in a letter addressed to Mr. Robson. In 1788, accompanied by his friend Mr. Edwards, of Pall-Mall, Mr. R. undertook a journey to Venice, on purpose to examine the far-famed Pinelli Library, the catalogue of which, made six octavo volumes. This library, by a bold and successful speculation, he secured, by offering

a price for it which the executors and trustees found it their interest to accept; and during the severe winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the sea, brought safely to London, and sold by auction, in the following year, at the great room in Conduit-street. Mr. Robson's principal amusement, when relaxing from the tumults of the world, was angling, and the records of Hampton and Sunbury proclaim his skill and his patience in that diversion. His conversation was mild, cheerful, intelligent, communicative, but never obtrusive, and as he had imbibed in his early education a familiar acquaintance with the Latin poets, was frequently illustrated by apt quotations. Though far removed from the character of a *bon vivant*, he was a member of a monthly dining club at the Shakespeare Tavern. Of this friendly band, after an association of about 35 years, Mr. Robson was nearly the last survivor. The late alderman Cadell, Mr. Dodsley, Mr. Longman, Lockyer Davies, Mr. Thos. Payne of the Mews Gate, and Mr. Thomas Evans of the Strand, were members of this society, from which originated the germ of many a valuable publication. Under their auspices Mr. Thomas Davies, who was himself a pleasant member of the club, produced his "Dramatic Miscellanies," and his "Life of Garrick;" and here were first suggested the ideas which led to the publication of Dr. Johnson's invaluable "lives of the most eminent English Poets."

Further Account of the Rev. John Brand, whose Death was announced, page 277.—He was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Oct. 6, 1774, being then B.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford, he was presented by Matthew Ridley, esq. of Heaton, to the curacy of Cramlington, a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas at Newcastle, from which it is distant about eight miles. While a bachelor of arts at the University, he published in octavo, 1775, a very pretty poem "on Illicit Love," supposed to be written among the ruins of Godson Nunnery. He was admitted F.S.A. in 1777, and published in that year, his "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with addenda to every chapter of that work; as also an appendix containing such articles on the subject as have been omitted by that author." For an enlarged edition of this book he had long been collecting materials. After he took orders he was admitted into the family of the late Duke of Northumberland, at Northumberland house, by whom he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, (the duke having the alternate presentation to the living) on the death of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, 1784; in which year he was also elected secretary to the society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789, he published "the History and Antiquities of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," in two volumes, quarto, embellished with views of the public buildings, engraved by Fittlex, at an expense of 500*l*. This is a splendid work, and Mr. Brand spared no pains in amassing his materials, and has preserved the historical detail with uninterrupted exactness. The low price at which this work has been since sold, is supposed to be owing to the great number of copies which were printed, and to the death of the bookseller, at whose expense it was published; the whole impression was sold on the latter occasion, at a very low price, which has probably caused a valuable book to be slightly regarded. There have been ascribed to Mr. Brand some political pamphlets, but they were not his, but the work of a clergyman in the University of Cambridge. Mr. B. was twice troubled for non-residence, having let his excellent parsonage house, but performed all the parochial duties with the most exemplary punctuality, being regular in his attendance on duty weekly, as well as on Sundays, walking from Somerset-place for that purpose. Since the late regulations, however, respecting residence, Mr. Brand who, before that period, lived entirely in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset-place, had been in the constant habit of sleeping at the rectory. He always took much exercise; and on the day before his death, had a long ramble with two much valued friends, with whom he parted in the evening apparently in perfect health. He rose next morning about seven o'clock, his usual hour, and went into his study,

where his female servant took him an egg, which he usually ate before he went to Somerset-place. She afterwards went into an adjoining room as she had been accustomed, and to which he generally came, after having eaten his egg, to have his coat brushed or his shoes tied. She waited a considerable time, and at last went into his study, where she discovered him lying on the floor lifeless, with a wound in his head, which he had received in falling. A surgeon was immediately sent for, but all his attempts to restore animation proved ineffectual. He died unmarried, leaving no relation, except an aunt, who is between 80 and 90 years of age. He was buried in the chancel of his church. In him the Society of Antiquaries have sustained a very great loss; able, attentive, indefatigable; he was always alive to their business, of which he was a perfect master, and which he executed not merely as a duty, but a pleasure. He was also an occasional contributor to their "Archæologia." His explanation of a Roman altar and tablet found at Tinmouth Castle, 1783, appeared in their volume VIII. page 326; and in vol. XV. (just published) he communicated "an inventory and appraisement of the plate in the lower jewel house in the tower, anno. 1649," from the original MS. in his possession. His personal friends have lost a cheerful pleasant companion, ever willing to communicate information, and to assist their researches after scarce and valuable books and prints, of which he had a thorough knowledge. His collection of both is of great value. In it are some copies of rare portraits drawn by himself, in a manner that, perhaps, renders them little less valuable than the originals; and never was he happier than when he had an opportunity of making a present, either of a scarce pamphlet or print to any intimate friend to whom he knew it would be particularly acceptable. A small silhouette likeness of himself is in the frontispiece to his history of Newcastle.

Farther particulars of Mr. Patrick Cotter, the Irish giant, whose death was announced at page 281.—This extraordinary giant, whose height was nearly nine feet, was born at Kinsale, in the kingdom of Ireland, and had long been the wonder of the age; he died in his 46th year, at the Hotwells, Bristol. His real name was Patrick Cotter; he was born of obscure parentage, in Kinsale, and was originally a bricklayer; but his uncommon size rendered him a mark for the avarice of a shewman, who, for the payment of 50*l.* per annum, obtained the liberty of exhibiting him for three years in England. Not contented with his bargain, the chapman attempted to underlet the liberty of shewing him, to another speculator, and poor Cotter, resisting this nefarious transaction, was saddled with a fictitious debt, and thrown into a sponging house in Bristol. In this situation he was, happily for him, visited in prison by a gentleman of the city, who, in compassion to his distress, and having reason to think that he was unjustly detained, very generously became his bail, and ultimately so far investigated the affair, that he not only obtained him his liberty, but freed him from all kind of obligation to serve his task-master any longer. He was at this time eighteen, and retained to his last breath, a most lively sense of the obligation conferred upon him when a stranger, and in need: an obligation which he manifested also by very honourable mention in his will. It happened to be September when he was liberated, and, by the further assistance of his benefactor, he was enabled to set up for himself, in the fair held in St. James's Success crowned his undertaking, and in three days, instead of being in penury, he saw himself possessed of thirty pounds, English money. Let those who know the peasantry of Ireland, judge of his riches! He now commenced, and continued, a regular exhibition of his person, until the last two years, when, having realized an independence sufficient to keep a carriage, and secure to him the conveniences of his life, he declined what was always exceedingly irksome to his feelings. He was unoffending and amiable in his manners, to his friends and acquaintance, of whom he had latterly rather a large circle, and he was neither averse to a cheerful glass, nor pleasant company. He had naturally good sense, and his mind was not uncultivated.—Mr. Cotter had at one time in

his possession, a regular journal of his life, written from day to day, for amusement, but which a whim of the moment induced him to commit to the flames, though he afterwards much regretted the circumstance. In his last moments he was attended by Mr. Plowden, and departed without the smallest apparent pain or agony.

He was buried, on Saturday morning, the 13th of August, in the Romish chapel, Trenchard-street, at the early hour of six, to prevent, as much as possible, a crowd; notwithstanding which, the street was immensely thronged, so much so, that the assistance of the constables was highly necessary and proper to keep the door, and resist the importunity of the public, to behold the interment. It is supposed 2000 persons at least were present. The ceremony of high mass was performed at ten o'clock.

The coffin of lead measured 9 feet 3 inches in the clear, and the wooden case 4 inches more. It was 3 feet across the shoulders. No hearse could be procured, sufficiently long, on which account, that end of the coffin which could not be shut in was covered with black cloth. Fourteen men bore him from the hearse to the grave, into which he was let down with pulleys. To prevent any attempt to disturb his remains, of which he had the greatest horror, the grave was made 12 feet in the solid rock, and every precaution was taken to render abortive either force or stratagem; hence the anatomists are deprived of his body.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE, November 21, a new Comedy, called *The Vindictive Man*, was performed at this theatre for the first time.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Hanson, a Merchant,	Mr. ELLISTON.
Colonel Hanson, his Brother,	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Frederick Hanson,	Mr. H. SIDDONS.
Maitland,	Mr. RAYMOND.
Charles Maitland, his Son,	Mr. BARTLEY.
Lambert, an Attorney,	Mr. POWELL.
Farmer Russet,	Mr. DOWTON.
Goldfinch, a Town Dash,	Mr. DE CAMP.
Mark Blunt, Clerk to Maitland,	Mr. MATHEWS.
Isaacs, a Jew Broker,	Mr. WEWITZER.
Emily, Daughter of Maitland,	Mrs. H. SIDDONS.
Rosa, Daughter of Farmer Russet,	Miss DUNCAN.
Maid,	Miss SANDERS.

FABLE.

Hanson, a merchant of London, and the *Vindictive Man*, is the younger brother of a respectable family, and, in consequence of a violent quarrel with his elder brother while both were youths, he conceives an implacable resentment against him. His elder brother, Colonel Hanson, having run out his fortune, embraces the military profession, and is for thirty years of his life in foreign service, during which period they never see or communicate with each other. The Colonel becomes finally a prisoner of war, under circumstances that render him liable to the forfeiture of his life, which nothing can save but a ransom of 10,000l. Maitland, the friend and companion of his youth, has been bred to mercantile life, and has dealings with Hanson, the merchant, from whom, hearing of the peril in which his friend, the colonel, is involved in a foreign land, he borrows 10,000l. which he appropriates to Colonel Hanson's ransom and liberation. Maitland shortly afterwards becomes a bankrupt; and in consequence of his refusing to account explicitly for the appropriation of the 10,000l. he borrowed from the younger Hanson, he is thrown into prison, and menaced with a capital prosecution, of which the merchant is the chief and inexorable instigator; but Maitland himself having had also the misfortune of an early quarrel with his elder brother, who possessed a considerable fortune, the latter, shortly before his death, marries Eleonora, his kept-woman, and bequeaths to her the whole of his fortune; and Eleonora, who dies shortly afterwards, bequeaths the whole of the fortune, 100,000l. to her niece Rosa, daughter of Farmer Russet; who, however, by the procuration of her aunt, has received an accomplished and virtuous education, and

displays an amiable, virtuous, and generous character. Frederick Hanson, a young officer, son of the Colonel, urged by the perilous situation of his father's life, comes to England in hopes of conciliating his uncle, and obtaining from him the means of his parent's ransom, but finds him inexorable. He meets his young friend Charles Maitland, who informs him that his own father is imprisoned, and in danger of a criminal prosecution from his inexorable uncle, on account of the 10,000*l.* he had borrowed to liberate Colonel Hanson. In vain does young Hanson solicit from his uncle the means of his father's ransom, and equally in vain do Mark Blunt, the faithful clerk of Hanson, and Emily, his beloved daughter, endeavour to soften his rigour towards the elder Maitland, whom he determines to prosecute with rigour, even to death. But Rosa, informed of the fortune and splendid mansion bequeathed to her by her aunt Eleonora, comes, with her father, to take possession of the property, and is in perplexity to know how her aunt attained it, never having heard of her marriage, or suspected the nature of her connection.—She is, however, at last informed by Lambert, the lawyer, how her aunt came by the property; and that the bequest actually exposed to ruin Maitland's younger brother, who is in a prison, at the risk of his life, for the want of 10,000*l.*; which sum Rosa immediately advances as a loan to Young Maitland, who immediately liberates his parent. And Rosa, scorning to inherit a fortune which is the reward of vice and disgrace in her family, insists upon transferring her entire right to Maitland, and retiring to a virtuous obscurity. In the mean time Goldfinch, the city ape of a Bond-street lounger, who is admitted to visit in the family of Hanson, who forms the project of forcibly carrying off his beloved daughter to Gretna-Green: and just in the moment of effecting his purpose while Emily is on a visit at Twickenham, Young Hanson accidentally interferes, without knowing who she is, rescues her from danger, and she is restored to the bosom of her anxious and alarmed father. The denouement winds up with the return of Colonel Hanson from his perilous captivity, and his reconciliation to his long separated and implacable brother; the marriage of Frederick with Emily, who were both enamoured of each other at first sight; and of Young Maitland with Rosa.

The plot of the piece is plausible enough, except in the character of Hanson, the merchant, which is extravagant and incongruous: for it represents a man whose mind and feelings are, in general, alive to the tenderest touches of a generous and benevolent sensibility, and yet is continually fraught with the most implacable enmities and inexorable resentments against a brother whom he has not seen for thirty years, and against whom he had no other cause of complaint than a blow he received from him in the heat of juvenile anger. The sudden transition of the character to affection and forgiveness, in the denouement, was equally unnatural. Though the curtain dropped amidst the general hisses of a very crowded audience, the Vindictive Man was attempted to be performed a second time, but received its final condemnation.

COVENT-GARDEN, Nov. 21.—A new grand operatical spectacle, called *The Deserts of Arabia*, was produced for the first time.—The characters were thus represented:

Don Utopia - -	Mr. LISTON
Don Dubio - -	Mr. DAVENPORT
Carlos - - - -	Mr. INCLEDON
Montevelli - -	Mr. CRESSWELL
Hassan Artaz - -	Mr. EMERY
Tristram Doleful -	Mr. FAWCETT
Abdallah - - -	Mr. CHAPMAN
Hilla - - - -	Mr. BELLAMY.
Widow Loristan -	Miss BRUNTON
Zamyrta - - -	Mrs. C. KEMBLE
Zelia - - - -	Miss WADDY.

Scene, Aleppo—*the* Desart, *and* Bassora.

Don Utopia, a merchant of Aleppo, having received a letter from the rich widow Loristan, of Bassora, offering her hand and fortune to his son Carlos, orders him to set out on his journey across the Desart, in order to accept the widow's proposals. Carlos departs for Bassora, disguised as the servant, and under the care of Hassan Artaz, a Tartar guide, and messenger from the Sultan—he is accompanied by Tristram Doleful (who is likewise disguised as the servant of Hassan Artaz, and who is on his way to India in search of his

runaway wife). As they cross the Desart, they quit Hassan, being disgusted with his haughty behaviour, and as they proceed on their journey they are attacked by predatory Arabs, and fly for protection to the sanctuary of the tomb of Ali—here Carlos meets with Zamyrta, an Arabian girl, to whom he is violently attached, and who was then assisting her father Abdallah, in watching the lights which burn perpetually in that hallowed dome. The joy of this meeting makes Zamyrta forget her duty, the lamps go out, and Montevelli, with guards, rush in, and seize them all. Hassan Artaz enters, and demands Tristram and Carlos as his servants; and upon shewing the Sultan's seal, they are delivered up to him. On their arrival at Bassora, Tristram Doleful, by mistake is introduced to the widow Loristan, as Carlos, and Tristram finds in the person of the widow, his runaway wife, Laura Maria; a mutual reconciliation takes place, and Don Utopia (who has arrived at Bassora about the same time) finding himself disappointed in his prospects with regard to the widow, is prevailed upon by Carlos to use his influence at Bassora to procure a pardon for Abdallah and Zamyrta; which being obtained, they set off with a Persian caravan, to retrace their way to Aleppo, and on their return rescue Abdallah and Zamyrta from the fury of the Arabs, which, having accomplished, the piece concludes with a grand procession and chorus.

This piece is from the prolific pen of Mr. Reynold's, and has little of originality to recommend it. The music, by Mr. Lanza, jun. is simple, and in some parts light, airy, and harmonious. The spectacle itself is exceedingly grand; the dresses and decorations are very superb; and the scenery in general is beautiful. Notwithstanding these attractions, the poorness of the dialogue, and the absence of all interest, excited some marks of disapprobation throughout; and, towards the latter end of the piece they increased; but the novelty and singularity of the last scene nearly restored tranquillity.

DRURY-LANE, November 24.—A new melo-drama, in three acts, by Mr. Theodore Hook, called *Tekeli; or, the Siege of Montgatz*, was produced at this theatre for the first time. The characters were thus represented:—

Count Tekeli - -	Mr. ELLISTON
Count Caraffa -	Mr. CARLES
Wolf - - - - -	Mr. DOWTON
Edmund - - -	Mr. BARTLEY
Bras-de-fer - -	Mr. MATTHEWS
Maurice - - -	Mr. DE CAMP
Isidore - - - -	Mr. RUSSELL
Alexina - - -	Miss DUNCAN
Christine - - -	Mrs. BLAND

Scene—Hungary.

Count Tekeli having been oppressed by the Emperor, is driven into the castle of Montgatz, whence he escapes to Turkey, in hopes of assistance from the Grand Signior; he leaves the fortress to the care of Alexina his wife, who withstands for some months all the attacks of the Imperialists; but at length, her stores being nearly consumed, she is on the point of surrendering, when the piece opens, and Tekeli, attended by his friend Wolf, reach the forest near Montgatz. Here they are found, fatigued and nearly worn out, by Isidore and some peasants, who convey them to the mill of Keber, being disguised as peasants themselves. Conrad, the honest miller, receives them warmly, and promises them every comfort: a detachment of guards arriving, Tekeli discovers himself to the miller, at the moment a great reward is offered for his head, when Conrad, retaining his promise, conceals the prince. The whole second act consists in stratagems contrived by him and Wolf to get Tekeli into the castle, which at length they succeed in, and he is carried over the Torza in a sack; Count Caraffa, the Austrian general, arriving at the mill soon after, Conrad discloses the whole to him, is arrested and carried off. The third act discloses Alexina on the point of surrendering; her council assembled: an Austrian officer informs her that Tekeli is their prisoner—she remains undismayed, and a few moments assure her she was right. Tekeli's name resounds through the castle—he clasps her to his heart, and gives orders to make sallies on the enemy; his appearance re-animates the troops, and the piece ends with a grand engagement of the armies, and defeat of Caraffa and the Imperialists. This, and the simple loves of Isidore and Christine—the villainy of a peasant, who wishes to give up the prince—and some incidents during his confinement in the mill, form the plot of the piece.

The scenery is very splendid, and got up with that superior taste and propriety which distinguish the exhibitions of this theatre.—The allusions to the state of modern politics were rather too striking. Tekeli, in haranguing his soldiers, calls them "Citizens—Loyal Volunteers;" and Miss Duncan, marching at the head of them, gave somewhat of an air of ridicule to the sortie from Montgatz. The piece, however, went off with great *eclat*, and was announced for a second representation without any opposition.

WINDSOR THEATRE.——This Theatre opened on the 16th of Dec. under the Management of Mr. Hill, whose performances of the Stranger, and the Duke in the Honey-moon, fully justified the high opinion of this gentleman expressed in our last number.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR DECEMBER 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

Fifth Edition of Lawrence's New Farmer's Calendar; with large Additions, containing a full practical Exposition of the Nature, Causes, and Effects of Blight, Smut, Mildew, and other Diseases of Corn, with various useful Hints on the most important Branches of Husbandry. 10s. 6d.

The Improvement of Poor Soils, read in the Holderness Agriculture Society, in answer to the following question: What is the best method of cultivating and improving poor Soils, where lime and manure cannot be had? with an Appendix and Notes. By J. Anderson. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Original Memoirs, written during the great Civil War, being the Life of Sir H. Slingsby, and Memoirs of Captain Hodgson, with notes, 8vo. 12s. Royal, 1l. 7s. 6d.

A Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the end of Geo. 1st's Reign, being a Continuation of Rev. Mr. Granger's work. By Rev. M. Noble. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. Royal, 1l. 16s.

DRAMA.

Musical Dramas, with Select Poems and Ballads. By J. Rannie. 7s.

The Vindictive Man, a Comedy, in five acts. By J. Holcroft. 2s. 6d.

Adrian and Orrila, or a Mother's Vengeance, in five acts. By W. Dimond, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Tekeli, or the Siege of Montgatz, a melo-drama, in three acts. By T. E. Hook, Esq. 2s.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A new Method of Brewing Malt Liquor in small Quantities, for Domestic Use. By J. Rawlinson. 1s.

EDUCATION.

The Manual of Youth, in three parts. 1. Containing sixty Fables, French and English, ornamented with 120 Cuts, representing the subjects of the fables in the French part; and furnishing, in the English part, a Series of Elementary Lessons in the several Styles of Drawing. 2. Remarks on Rhetoric, with various examples on the different Styles, Figures, and Tropes. 3. A large Collection of Extracts, in Prose and Verse, selected from the most approved authors, English and French. By J. Ouiseau, A. M. 8s.

Fables Anciennes et Modernes Adaptees á l'usage des Enfans Traduites de l' Anglois de M. Baldwin. 4s.

Exercises upon the different Parts of Speech of the Portuguese Language, referring to the Rules of Vieyra's Grammar, to which is added, a Course of Commercial Letters in Portuguese. By J. Em. Mordente. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

History of the Rise and Progress of the Belgian Republic, until the Revolution under Philip 2d. From the German of Schiller. By T. Horne. 4s. 6d.

Hollinshead's Chronicles of Scotland, a new Edition. 2 vols. 4to. plates, 1l. 10s.

LAW.

An Abridgment of the Modern Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity, being a Supplement to Viner's Abridgment, Vol. 6, part 1. 14s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Panorama for Youth; 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Historical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes and Miscellanies, from the German of A. Von Kotzebue. 3 vols. 18s.

The Comforts of Human Life, or Smiles and Laughter of C. Chearful and M. Merryfellow, in seven dialogues. 6s.

Classic Tales, serious and lively, selected from English and foreign authors, with Critical Essays on their Merits and Reputation. Part 1. 2s. 6d. To be continued monthly.

A Collection of Songs, Moral, Sentimental, Instructive, and Amusing, selected and revised by Rev. J. Plumptree, M. A. 2 vols. 14s. Or volume the first, separate, 4s. 6d.

The Satires of Aulus Persius Flaccus, translated into English verse, with the Latin text and notes, 8vo. 7s. 6d. Royal, 10s.

La Flaresta Espanola, or select Passages in prose, from celebrated Spanish authors, ancient and modern. 5s.

An Account of the South Sea Scheme, and a number of other Bubbles. 6d.

The Navy Pocket Paymaster and Prize Agent. By J. J. Maxwell. 4s.

Thoughts on the Marriages of the Labouring Poor, containing Instructions for their Conduct before and after entering into that important state, with four Stories, illustrating the subject. By T. Kelly. 1s. 6d.

A Refutation of all the Calumnies against his R. H. the Prince of Wales. 2s.

An Analytical Index to the sixteen volumes of first Series of the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures; to which is added, a General Index to the first eight volumes of the second Series. 10s. 6d.

MILITARY.

The Proceedings of a general Court Martial on the Trial of Capt. I. Garthwaite, of the Sussex militia. 5s.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

Practical Observations on Urinary Gravel and Stone, or Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate Gland, and on Strictures of the Urethra. By H. Johnston. 5s.

A Practical Treatise on the Power of Cantharides when used internally, &c. &c. By J. Roberton, 8vo. 7s.

Esculapius, or the Pocket Physician, a collection of scarce Receipts in Medicine and Surgery. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Pastor's Daughter, with other Romances, from the German of Kotzebue. 4 vols. 18s.

A Summer at Brighton. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

Constance de Lindensdorf, or the Force of Bigotry. By S. Frances. 4 vols. 18s.

A Summer by the Sea. By Orlando. 2 vols. 10s.

Human Beings. By F. Latham. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

An Address to R. B. Sheridan on the proceeding at the late Westminster Election, including the State of Domestic Politics, &c. 2s.

The State of the Negociation, with Details of its Progress and Causes of its Termination in the recal of the Earl of Lauderdale. 2s. 6d.

The whole of the Correspondence and Official Notes relating to the late Negociation with France as it appeared in the Moniteur of the 26th of November. 3s.

A short view of the Political State of Great Britain and Ireland, at the opening of the new Parliament. 2s.

A Letter to Mr. Whitbread on the Duty of Rescinding the Resolutions which preceded the Impeachment of Lord Viscount Melville. 2s.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, in the House of Commons. 4 vols. 2l. 2s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The West India Common Place-Book, compiled from parliamentary and official documents, shewing the Interest of Great Britain in its Sugar Colonies, &c. by Sir W. Young, Bart. F. R. S. M. P. 4to. 1l. 5s.

POETRY.

Admonition, a Poem on the Fashionable Modes of Female Dress, by G. Ogg, foolscap 8vo. 5s.

Beechy Head, and other Poems, by Charlotte Smith, foolscap 8vo. 5s.

Turf house, a Poem, founded on the Success of W. Pearse, a poor man, who received Fifteen Guineas from the Society of Arts, for reclaiming 12 acres of Swamp to Cultivation and Fertility, with an Appendix, containing the particulars of the interesting Fact, 1s. 6d.

An Evening Walk in the Forest: a Poem, descriptive of Forest Trees, by a Lady, 1s. 6d.

The Slave, and other Poetical Pieces, being an Appendix to Poems by the Rev. J. Mant, M. A, 2s. 6d.

Legendary Tales, by E. Smith, 4s.

RELIGION.

Oriental Customs, or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by S. Burder, vol. 2, 9s.

Physical and Metaphysical Inquiries, 7s.

French National Catechism, for the use of all Churches in the French Empire, from the French, by D. Bogue, 3s. 6d.

Considerations on the Alliance between Christianity and Commerce, 2s.

Bibliotheca Sacra, or General Dictionary of the Bible, explaining every word, term, history, type, doctrine, place, &c. occurring in the Sacred Oracles, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 2s.

Additions in the Second Edition of the Order for the Visitation of the Sick, from the Book of Common Prayer, &c. by R. Mant, D. D. 6d.

A Discourse, occasioned by the Death of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, by T. Belsham, 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

First Impressions, or Sketches from Art and Nature, animate and inanimate, by J. P. Malcolm, F. S. A. 8vo. 18s. royal, 1l. 7s.

Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, No. 1, 2s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Tour through Sicily and Malta: in a Series of Letters to W. Beckford, Esq. of Somerly, in Suffolk, from P. Brydone, F. R. S. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

A Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, with a View chiefly to Objects of Natural History, including occasional Remarks on the State of the Inhabitants, their Husbandry, Fisheries, and Mineralogy, by P. Neill, A. M. 8vo. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF SIR SIDNEY SMITH, &c. &c.

(Concluded from Page 242.)

Sir Sidney repaired to Constantinople, where he was received with the most heartfelt satisfaction by the Turks, to whom, he was already known. In the month of March 1799, having received intelligence from Ghezzar Pasha, Governor of Syria, of the incursion made by Bonaparte's army into that province, and its approach to Acra, its capital, Sir Sidney hastened with a part of the naval force under his orders to its relief, and had the satisfaction of arriving there two days before the French. In the defence of this ancient place of strength, the Commodore was enabled, with the assistance of Captain Miller of the Theseus, to give the most effectual assistance.

In the siege of Acra, the walls, abandoned by their natural defenders, were left to the care of the English, while the Turks acted in the rear of the enemy, and presented themselves, at the same moment with the besiegers, to the guns of the allies. Perplexed by the impossibility of sparing their friends while they poured destruction on their foes, the English refrained for some time from discharging their artillery. Distressing as the situation was, it very soon became necessary to fire indiscriminately. The French commenced an assault, advanced to the mouths of the cannon, and threw their ladders against the walls, while their companions fell in heaps beneath the stones hurled down upon them by the defenders. The daring intrepidity of the enemy made a sensible impression upon the garrison. In this extremity recourse was had to stink-pots, combustible machines filled with sulphur and mealed powder, great numbers of which being thrown among the French, they were compelled to retire. Bonaparte led his men several times, over piles of dead, to a repetition of the fruitless attack.

From the termination of this siege, Sir Sidney continued on the same station, amid an uninterrupting succession of interesting service.

The events of latter years have crouded themselves upon each other in rapid and numerous succession; and of these events, thus numerous and extraordinary, the union between the arms of Christians and Mahometans, is not the least remarkable. We hear with an interest almost bordering on amazement, that the sons of the crusaders of Europe, in amity with the followers of the Prophet, the descendants of the Saracens, defended for their new allies the walls of the city of Palestine, while, to complete the prodigy, an infidel chief was heard to exclaim with rapture, "Brave, brave Christians!"

Wearied with the hopeless contest, Kleber, who after the departure of Bonaparte, had assumed the command of the French forces, agreed to evacuate Egypt on certain conditions, which were assented to by Sir Sidney, but the whole of the treaty was afterwards declared null and void by Lord Keith, the Naval Commander in Chief on the Mediterranean station, and hostilities of course recommenced.

By accident, a packet of letters, directed from the army to the Government of France, was about this juncture intercepted. The contents of these letters, which purported to represent the actual state of the French in Egypt and Syria, were of such a nature as to induce a persuasion that the enemy could by no means maintain his post, and must immediately submit upon the most unfavourable terms. The consequence of this discovery was a positive direction immediately issued to the officers on the station, to make no conditions with the French, and to cease hostility only when they should acknowledge themselves prisoners. It has been loudly insisted by some, but it certainly cannot be credited, that ministers were already acquainted with Sir Sidney's convention; they refused, however, to ratify it; they denied the authority of Sir Sidney to enter into the engagement; and in consequence of their instructions, Lord Keith peremptorily informed the French, that a passage to France would not be allowed. Rendered desperate by necessity, and forced into action against their inclination, Kleber and his followers immediately sought security and relief in the destruction of their enemies; a carnage ensued, in which thousands of the partizens of the Porte were killed, and considerable wealth fell into the hands of the invaders.

The convention of El-Arish, however, was not known in England in time to receive the sanction of government. This event, indeed, was no sooner ascertained, than counter-orders, for its fulfilment, were dispatched to Lord Keith. These, unhappily arrived too late to be acted upon. The termination of the war in Egypt, after all these perplexities, was sufficiently glorious for England! Sir Sidney Smith returned home.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Unus rex hominum, res hominum suo
Veroans arbitrio, præcipitem trahit
Illum de solio, plebis ab infimæ
Hunc fæce ad solium avigit.
Nam cratera meis purpurei Deus
Jam dextrâ tenet, et vindice pharmaco
Undantem pateram temperat, et malis
Justum supplicium parat.
Illine impretas undique ab ultimis
Terrarum spaliis hauriat, et mero
Consumpto, cupido gutture turbida
De fæce exitium bibet.

The above lines apply to the circumstances of the times. It is not necessary that they should be rendered into English, for the doctrine is not palatable to the nation, and it is sufficient to use expressions which are φωνησι and τυποισιν. The king of Prussia seems to be entirely cast down from his throne, and has suffered more than his brother of Austria. These two nations were the first to insult the French territory, and to interfere in its domestic disputes. Their forces were headed by the late unfortunate duke of Brunswick, whose manifesto upon that occasion is well known, and created disgust in every mind, except those who are lovers of tyranny and arbitrary power, and who conceive every thing to be just, which the prince ordains, and every thing criminal, which an oppressed people are goaded to commit in opposition to unjust commands. The duke of Brunswick is no more, and Buonaparte is the object of vehement censures, for not permitting his remains to be deposited in the territory which gave him birth, and which is no longer to be governed by any one of his family.

The unhappy duke foresaw, long ago, the catastrophe coming upon nations. He saw that a plain cause was adequate to the production of the effect, and the nations, which leave merit to languish, and employ men for every cause, except that of merit, must fall a prey to the nation, which looks out for merit, and will not exhaust its finance on those wretches who think that they honour the nation, by living in idleness on its spoils. Brunswick and Hesse Cassel are not yet disposed of: but the one is to make a principallity for a French general; and the ridiculous pretensions of German blood will be corrected, by seeing a man, as they would call him, of no origin, at their head. However that may be, the Germans, in the inferior walks of life, will stand a chance for those distinctions which have so long been enjoyed by a set of men so unworthy of them.

Where the king of Prussia is, we can-

not even now speak with certainty. Buonaparte is arranging his conquests with great calmness; but Dantzick has not as yet fallen a prey to his arms. By way of keeping his army employed, he has marched them into Poland, and before our next report we shall hear of his triumphant entry into Warsaw. His steps will not be traced in blood, like those of the barbarian Suwarrow; and he, whom we call an usurper, and the despot of Europe, will be hailed as a deliverer by the oppressed inhabitants of Poland. Kosciusko is not there to witness the transports of his countrymen on the prospects of the deliverance of their country from the three royal jacobin powers, who had enslaved it, nor to receive the rewards due to his prowess, for resisting those usurpers. Whilst we are writing, the papers inform us, that the French have entered Warsaw; that the Russians have retreated upon a large body behind them; that, reinforced, they have attacked the French, and defeated them with great slaughter. The latter part of this intelligence we do not believe: that the French have entered Warsaw is certain, because we have in the French bulletin an account of the progress of their army, its march to Warsaw, and its entrance into that capital on the 28th of November.

How wonderful are the dispensations of Providence! In one and the same year, the emperor of the French has made himself master of three great capitals, Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw: and this is done by means of a nation, which in the insolence of talk, an Irish declaimer declared to be blotted out of the map of Europe, and whose book was held in such esteem a few years ago in this country, this land of liberty, that no one scarcely dared to controvert his impudent positions, without being branded with the opprobrious names of Democrat, Jacobin, Leveller. The partitian of Poland, by real Jacobins, was scarcely noticed throughout Europe: but every appearance of a similar principle in men untitled, was an abomination, worthy of the severest correction. Our readers will upon this subject reconsider our motto. Infidels may deride it. We do not mean merely the infidels in the common acceptation of the word, but those infidels in every country, who resisted every species of reform, and have entailed upon their descendants infinite calamity.

There is one more battle to be fought before the French are secure in their possessions. The Russians are in great force in Poland. Whether he, who says to the waves, hitherto shall your force prevail, and here is an insurmountable barrier to your violence, whether the Almighty arm is not satisfied with the punishment inflicted upon the nations, but will give still greater power to the instrument of his vengeance, a short space of time must determine. The crisis is awful beyond measure; and the rulers of countries are warned by the events of the times, to take the true measures for their security. Buonaparte, in the midst of his triumphs, declares an eternal war against us, unless we restore the possessions we have taken from them and the Spaniards, and our former allies the Dutch. That expression, which vain and idle men used so wantonly in England a few years ago, is now retorted against us. We have full confidence in the strength of this nation, if well directed, to resist this mighty power: but that resistance must be directed with the skill and energy that is evidently predominant at present on the side of our opponents. It will not be unworthy of us to take some lessons from them; to make merit the scale of pre-eminence: Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

Some years ago we issued decrees for the blockading of vast coasts of France. The emperor of the French issues an edict of a similar nature; to put, we might say, our whole kingdom into a state of blockade. In its apparent sense the edict cannot be executed: but the effects of this edict will be found detrimental, both to ourselves and to Europe. Wherever the French arms or the French influence extend, there is no longer any security for the persons or the property of an Englishman. Wherever in the vast extent of country, now bent under the yoke of Buonaparte, an Englishman is found, he is liable to be seized, and sent to Verdun: wherever, in this range of country, the property of an Englishman is found, it is liable to be confiscated. The French justify their conduct by that of the English. They say, that we, being lords of the sea, seize their person and property, wherever found upon the seas: being lords of the land, they will seize the persons and property of their enemies, found upon the land. Their threats have been executed in part at Hamburgh; but fortunately for us, our merchants were sufficiently aware

of their designs, to leave, comparatively speaking, very little property in the place.

The attention of all Europe is now fixed on the plains of Poland. Hither a new army of eighty thousand conscripts is already on their march. This number has been decreed by the senate at Paris, and our readers, who have reflected on what we said on conscription in our last, will find no difficulty in believing, that the order is already executed, and the conscripts are prepared for their respective places. Eighty thousand men are raised by the stroke of a pen, and are brought to the field of action, sooner than in England a tenth part of that number could be procured. This circumstance, it is to be hoped, will not escape the notice of parliament: but in fact the whole of our military system, as far as it relates to the regular army, requires a revisal: and the exigencies of the times imperiously call for that disposition of our force, as may make our troops by land as formidable to an enemy, as our brave heroes at sea.

In Italy there is every reason to believe, that the French are in full possession of the peninsula. The brigands in Calabria seem to have exhausted their strength, and the king of Sicily has not force sufficient to land, with any effect, on his former dominions. To do such a thing, it was requisite that he should have possessed the hearts of his subjects; and, that they should previously have been organized in such a manner, as to be prepared to defend their sovereign and property. But what can be expected from a people under an arbitrary government, left to all the despondency, that is naturally created by ignorance, bigotry, and superstition.

Denmark is still secure. Its fate, as well as that of Sweden, will be determined by the events in Poland. The councils of the cabinet of Russia we do not know, nor can we anticipate them. A mission has been sent into the Baltick, by our cabinet, consisting of Lord Hutchinson, Sir Robert Wilson, and some other officers. Braver and better men could not have been sent upon such an expedition: unfortunately they were not sent till too late. Had they been sent into Austria, before Mr. Pitt, by his madness, hurried that power into action, they might have convinced him of the futility of that coalition. Where they are now, we do not know. The only places for them to land in with effect are Sweden and Russia, unless they are now at Dantzick, and by their efforts and skill preparing that town for a siege, which may create the French much trouble, and be the rallying point for the Prussian monarchy.

Rumours are on float of some ill success at Buenos Ayres, but to them we do not give much credit. The government of Domingo is said to be unsettled, and Dessalines dethroned, has given place to the next in command to him. Such changes are not unlikely. Miranda's expedition is still left in uncertainty. Numbers of his men have perished; but where he is, and with what success we are not authorised to determine. In the north eastern part of Spanish America, the Spaniards and subjects of the United States have come to blows; and it is said, that the latter have been beaten. It is probable, that only a few skirmishes have taken place on the frontiers of that widely extended country, and it is not likely that they will be attended with any serious effects.

At home nothing of great importance has occurred. The little intemperance, arising from elections, has been gradually subsiding; but Westminster and Middlesex continued for a longer time to excite public attention. In both there is much room for reprehension; for the state of parties in this country is of a different nature from what we have hitherto witnessed. The extraordinary, though very proper part, which Sir F. Burdett took, of omitting the usual modes to secure an election, and to let it depend on the free choice of the freeholders, cannot be too much commended: it is to be lamented, that, with this laudable design, any thing should be connected to throw the least blemish on the proceeding. It was natural, that in an election little asperities should arise; and they are not to be treated in the same manner as at ordinary times Sir F. was with great reason displeased at the conduct of Mr. Whitbread, in printing, or permitting to be printed, a letter, at the beginning of the election, which seemed to have been written with a private intention, and under the semblance of friendship. As this letter was circulated through the country, and had a manifest tendency to injure the baronet, he had an undoubted right to make his comments upon it, and to refute every thing that appeared like sophistry or bad argument.

In this contest, Sir F. Burdett had very

greatly the advantage over his opponent, and upon a doctrine, which is of great consequence to the nation. Mr. W. treated the idea of excluding all placemen and pensioners from the House of Commons, as a thing very novel in its nature, and very pernicious in its consequences. Sir F. Burdett, in reply, quoted the act of parliament, made by our ancestors in the reign of William the Third, whose notions of liberty will certainly not suffer, when compared with the fantastic opinions on this subject of this degenerate age. Our ancestors, at the Revolution, were decidedly of opinion, that no placemen or pensioners should have a seat in the House of Commons, and they placed their resolution in an act of parliament: it is to the disgrace of the Whigs of a future day, that they repealed this act, and by this measure, and their other infamous measure of making parliaments septennial, they have destroyed that wise check, which arises from representation.

We agree thoroughly with Sir F. Burdett, in applauding the act of our ancestors, at that revolution, which was the means of driving out a wretched prince, who wished to introduce popery and arbitrary power, and of raising to the throne a family from which better measures were to be expected. But, in treating this subject, there was no necessity of any allusion to the personal character of Mr. Whitbread, or to any thing which Mr. Whitbread might consider as a personal allusion. If such an allusion naturally drew off the attention of the reader from the main point in discussion; and, as it has happened, the public entered warmly into the question of feelings, between the two writers, instead of the grand and important question, whether every means ought not to be taken to make the House of Commons a representative of the people of this kingdom.

Mr. Whitbread demanded an explanation of Sir Francis. Mr. Brand, a very worthy character, and a friend of both parties, condescended, we were sorry to see it, to be the go-between upon this occasion. Sir F. did not retract his opinions, but stated, that he had no personal quarrel with Mr. Whitbread, and that he did not mean any thing personal in his allusions: thus the matter ended, and the public made its comments on the conduct of the two parties, according to the sentiments entertained on their appeals to the law of honour. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Pitt once exposed themselves, by taking the field on a similar occasion: and high political characters must surely have a very mean opinion of themselves, and the services the nation may require from them, if they are unable to maintain their dignity, but by appeals, which are fit only for waspish Irishmen, and men who have not a sense of good breeding. Sir F. continued his advertisements, in which the obnoxious sentiments were contained, and thus the matter ended.

At Westminster the triumphant party insulted the public with their contumely on the vanquished candidate. Mr. Paull was made the butt of their jokes: to have been born in one sphere of life was, it should seem, a sufficient reason for him to be devoid of every quality of a man, and the Whigs of the present day seemed to have shut their eyes entirely on what is going on upon the continent, as well as to a favourite maxim, used by them when it suits their purposes, that in this happy country the road to the highest offices in the state is open to every man. To have been the son of a butcher was no reflection upon the late Archbishop of Canterbury; and the seat of the Chancellor has been frequently occupied by the sons of men in the lowest walks of life: but to have been the son of a tailor destroys all pretensions to represent a place, where a vast number of the electors are tailors, and where a great majority are employed in trade: and yet the son of an actor, and a man, who has aided his father in representations, may stand up, and insult honest industry, and claim to be returned as a member of industrious men. The part Mr. Whitbread, the son of a brewer, who stood deservedly high in this country for talents and integrity, points of more consequence to us than the chance circumstance of birth, took in this election as well as the Middlesex, did by no means add to his rising reputation.

The fact was, that Mr. Paull and the admiral were the favourite and popular candidates, and that the election of Mr. Sheridan was with the utmost difficulty and the utmost exertions secured to him. Huic illæ lacrymæ. Hence all the attempts at wit to depress Mr. Paull, and in this the Whigs overshot the

mark: for, if Mr. Paull had been, what they attempted to represent him, so much the lower was Mr. Sheridan's disgrace, that he could not stand his ground against such an opponent. But in point of birth Mr. Paull is the equal of Mr. Sheridan: in point of talents as to dramatic writing and amusing speaking, his inferior: but as a member of parliament he has proved himself to be his superior. Mr. Paull has resisted some claims, made by the returning officer; whether they are right or not the law must determine; but this has brought before the public another controversy, in which Mr. Paull himself seems not to have been free from the faults which we have censured so freely in his antagonists. He thinks that he lowers himself too in corresponding with an attorney, who is the deputy high bailiff. How long will these idle distinctions prevail in men's minds, making them look at casual circumstances, instead of that respect, which is due from every man to his neighbour, who conducts himself with decency and propriety? Mr. Paull seems to be perfectly right in resisting the demand, and we hope it will lead the city of Westminster to take better care of its elections, and not to suffer either the inconvenience attending its temporary stage, or the disgrace of making the candidates contribute to the payment of their officers.

For a time, the contest between the Middlesex and Westminster parties assisted the newspapers in finding food for daily curiosity: the French came in to their assistance, and by publishing the correspondence between our ministry and the ministers of France, during the late negociation, anticipated the information which we were likely to have gained only through the medium of parliament. The correspondence is tedious and uninteresting. A few letters of Mr. Fox give it some interest; but the mind rests entirely unsatisfied with the progress, and there is nothing in it to excite attention. In fact, it was necessary to know what the two nations were fighting about, before they could come to terms of peace; but this is a subject enveloped in great obscurity, and the progress of peace was through an unknown abyss. At first we were to negociate with our tried and faithful ally, the emperor of Russia; but that gallant knight of the north, the king of Sweden, seems scarcely to have been thought of. When that tried and faithful ally was found, or supposed to be found, to have been negociating for a separate peace, and the articles to be signed between him and the French by his plenipotentiary, we were beaten all off our ground, and were compelled to negociate for ourselves. Before things could be got into train for this negociation, it was found that the Russians would not ratify the treaty, and we came back to our principles of negociating with them, and the basis of the treaty was to be settled. Two Latin words were introduced, because the two languages, the French and English, could not afford words for the ideas of the statesmen of the two nations.—Uti possidetis, as ye possess; this was to be the motto: but the difficulty was to ascertain the possessions, and probable possessions, until the negociation was concluded. The negociators of Paris were however very well pleased with the words; and whilst our metaphysicians were drawing up letters, the emperor of the French was arranging his forces, and taking care that his part of the uti possidetis should be considerably increased, before the gens dital could finish their discussions. Lord Lauderdale was amused for a certain time, and thus ended the negotiation, which is to be the subject of sundry evenings' debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The meeting of parliament was to unravel these mysteries. The houses met on the 15th of December, and the Commons chose for their speaker Mr. Abbot, the speaker of the last parliament. Their choice gave almost universal satisfaction: the friends of Lord Melville, if indeed he has any friends in this kingdom, were the only persons that could be displeased on this occasion. Mr. Abbot, by his vote in the business of Lord Melville, shewed himself to be a man of honour and integrity; and to all the ordinary business of the House of Commons, which is of very great importance, he shewed unremitting attention. In his general conduct, as president of the house, he had conducted himself with that dignity and propriety, which became the first gentleman in England. After the speaker was elected, the swearing in of

the new members took up a few days, and on the nineteenth the king's speech to the two houses was read by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The speech states the satisfaction of the king in recurring to the wisdom of his parliament: the ordering of the papers relative to the negotiation to be laid before the houses: his efforts to restore the tranquillity of Europe: the unbounded ambition of his enemy, by which they were frustrated: and the most calamitous events which followed: the good faith of his allies, the kings of Sweden and Russia; and his anxiety to confirm an alliance with the latter power, which affords the best remaining hope for the safety of Europe.

The speech states to the Commons, the confidence of the king in their exertions: his concern at the necessity of adding to the public burdens: and the necessity of all practicable œconomy: to both Lords and Commons, it testifies his satisfaction at the energy and firmness of his people: the unconquerable valour and discipline of his fleets and armies: a humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence: and a certainty of support from the wisdom of parliament, and the public spirit of the people.

In the Lords, an address was voted in the usual manner, the chief opposition made to it, being by Lord Hawkesbury, who produced an arithmetical argument on the dissolution of the late parliament, contending, that the ministers had not reasons for dissolving it, before its usual time of six years. The argument is too absurd to be farther noticed. He contended that the military defence of the country was not near so considerable as it was twelve months ago; that ministers could not be justified for the detention of the expedition in the Downs, nor for passing over such officers as General Spencer, and Sir A. Wellesley. Lord Grenville replied, and the replication way easy, for never was less ability or argument employed by an opposition.

In the Commons the address was moved in a similar manner. Mr. Canning performed the part of Lord Hawkesbury, and received his reply from Lord Howick. Lord Castlereagh put in a few words. The debates in both houses were very uninteresting; and as yet we have no opportunity of knowing, whether there has been made any addition to the wisdom of parliament, by the new members that have been sent to it. The leaders from the debate of the first day, seem to be of the old school. Their parliamentary tactics are of an old date. It remains to be proved, whether any new member has any thing novel to introduce upon this subject. At any rate we hope, that their speeches may be shorter than those of their predecessors.

Extracts from the Official Accounts of the present War.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Second Bulletin.—Auma, Oct. 12. The Duke of Berg advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach to Saalburgh, having also with him the 25th regiment of Light Infantry. A Prussian regiment defended the passage of the Saal, but after a cannonade of half an hour, it abandoned its position. On the 9th, the Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where was a Prussian General with 10,000 men. Marshal Bernadotte attacked and carried the village; and on the 10th transferred his head quarters to Auma. On the 11th, the Duke of Berg arrived at Gera. The left has had equal success; Marshal Lannes entered Cobourgh the 8th, and advanced on the 9th to Grassanthal. On the 10th he attacked at Saalfeld the advanced guard of the Prince of Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Prussia. The cannonade only lasted two hours, and the half of General Suchet's division was all that charged. The Prussian cavalry have been broken by the 9th and 10th regiments of Hussars. The Prussian infantry have not been able to preserve any order in their retreat. The French made 1000 prisoners, 600 were left on the field of battle, and 30 pieces of cannon were taken. Seeing his people routed in this manner, Prince Louis of Prussia, like a brave and loyal soldier, engaged hand to hand with a Mareschal de Logis, of the 10th Hussars. "Yield, Colonel," said the Hussar, "or you are dead." The Prince answered by a stroke of his sabre; the Mareschal de Logis returned it, and the Prince fell dead.

Third Bulletin.—Gera, Oct. 13.—On the evening of the 12th, the scouts of the French army were at Leipzig; the head quarters of the Duke of Berg are between Zeist and Leipzig; those of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, Bernadotte, at Zeist; the imperial head

quarters at Gera; with the Imperial Guards, and the corps of the army under Marshal Soult are at Gera. Marshal Ney's corps is at Newstadt. In the first line is the corps of the army under Marshal Davoust at Naumberg; that of Marshal Lannes is at Jena. Marshal Augereau at Kala. Prince Jerome, to whom the Emperor has confided the command of the allies, and a corps of Bavarians, has arrived at Schleitz, after having blockaded the fort of Culenbach with one of his regiments. The enemy cut off from Dresden, was still at Erfurt on the 11th, and endeavouring to collect his columns that he had sent towards Cassel and Wurtzburgh to act upon the offensive, wishing to open the campaign by an invasion of Germany. The Weser, upon which the enemy had raised batteries; the Saal, which he made a shew of defending, and the other rivers, are all turned much in the same manner, as was practised on the Iller last year; so that the French army line the banks of the Saal, with their rear towards the Elbe, at the same time they are marching against the Prussian army, which has its rear towards the Rhine; a position so whimsical cannot fail in producing events of great importance. The king of Prussia wished that the French army should evacuate the territory of the confederation on the 8th of October; and they have evacuated it, but instead of repassing the Rhine, they have passed the Saal.

Fourth Bulletin.—Gera, Oct. 13. Ten in the morning.—Events succeed each other with rapidity. The Prussian army is taken by surprise, its magazines carried off, and it is turned. Marshal Davoust arrived at Naumberg on the 12th, where he seized the magazines of the enemy, made some prisoners, and got possession of a superb train of eighteen copper pontoons, with their appendages. It appears that the Prussian army is marching to gain Magdeburg, but the French army has gained three marches upon them. The anniversary of the affair of Ulm will be celebrated in the history of France.

Fifth Bulletin, Jena, Oct. 15.

The battle of Jena has wiped away the disgrace of the battle of Rosbech, and in seven days concluded a campaign which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for War with which Prussia was so much possessed.

The position of the army on the 13th, was as in the third Bulletin.

The position of the enemy was the following:

The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburgh, and his left wing on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan; but the French army turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburgh. The Prussian army seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments, and on the 13th formed itself into order of battle between Capeldorf, being about 150,000 men strong.

On the 13th, in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced-guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery to play upon the flat, which was so small that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it.

The men were set at work the whole night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height. Marshal Davoust received orders to defend the passes near Naumburg and the defiles of Koefen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear in case he remained in the situation he then was. The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear guard of the enemy, in case he bent strongly toward Naumburg or Jena. The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. The cavalry of the Imperial guard was at the distance of 36 hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the War, when no consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy. The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook—they occupied a position over against it. This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefevre ordered the Imperial guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented

a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were within half-cannon shot distance respectively, the sentinels were almost touching, and there was not a single motion on either side which could not be heard from the other.

The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching. At break of day the whole army was under arms. Gazan's division was disposed in three ranks; the left on the level height—Suchet's division formed the right—the Imperial Guards occupied the summit of a height. Each of these corps had their artillery in the little spaces between. From the town and the neighbouring valleys the passes had been discovered by which the troops which could not be placed on the level height might extend themselves in the easiest manner, and this is surely the first occasion when an army had to defile through so small a pass.

A thick fog obscured the day. The Emperor passed before the different lines; he commanded his soldiers to take care of the Prussian cavalry, which had been described as so extraordinary; he bade them remember that a year was not elapsed since Ulm was taken: that the Prussian army, like the Austrian then was surrounded, had been driven from their line of operations, and lost their magazines: that they at the present moment no longer fought for honour but for a retreat; that they alone fought to make themselves an opening upon different points, and that the corps of the army which should let them pass would lose its honour and its glory. To these inspiring words the soldiers answered with a loud cry of "Let us onward!" The light troops began the action. They opened a very brisk fire. Good as was the position of the enemy he was nevertheless driven out; and the French army marched out in the plain and began to arrange itself in battle.

The enemy's army, which, on their side, had not any other view than to fall whenever the fog should have cleared up, took up their arms. An army of 50,000 men from the left wing posted itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get possession of the passes of Kocfen. But this was already forestalled by Marshal Davoust. The two other armies, one amounting to 80,000 French men placed themselves before the army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The mist hung over both armies, lasting two hours; but at length was dissipated by the brightness of the sun.—The two armies mutually beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon shot. The left wing of the French army supporting itself against a village and the woods, was commanded by Marshal Augereau. The Imperial Guard shewed their fire upon the centre, which was maintained by Marshal Lasnes; the right wing was drawn together out of the corps of Marshal Soult he had nothing but a small corps of 3000 men, purely composed of troops which had arrived of his light corps.

The enemy's army was numerous, and displayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were exactly and rapidly executed. The Emperor was desirous to delay coming to an engagement for two hours, in order to watch the positions which the enemy should take after the action of the morning, and to give the necessary orders to the troops, especially the cavalry, which required the greatest care. But the impetuosity of the French was too ardent for him. Several battalions had begun to engage in the village of Hollstedt. He saw that the enemy was getting into motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marshal Lasnes to march with expedition to the support of the village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The enemy having made a movement with his right wing upon our left, Marshal Augereau was commanded to repulse them, and in less than an hour the action was general. Two hundred and fifty, or three hundred thousand men, with seven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful events ever witnessed on the theatre of history. On one side, as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.—Among our troops there was not for a moment the least disorder: the victory became ours in this moment. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial Guard, a large body of troops as a reserve to act in unforeseen events

Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood which occupied him two hours, made a move forward. At that instant, the Emperor gave orders that the French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they retired. They retrieved themselves for about an hour: but were cast into dreadful confusion, at the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers, having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, aware that the fate of the battle, especially at the conclusion of the day, depended upon them, bore the Prussians down

before them in great confusion wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square; five of their battalions were put to the rout,—artillery, cavalry, and infantry all were surprised and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six-hours.

On our right wing, Marshal Davoust did wonders. Not merely did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours against the great body of the enemy's troops from the defiles of Koefen.

The result of the battle is from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners of war, 300 pieces of cannon, immense magazines and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than 20 Generals; among others several Lieutenant-Generals; one is Lieut. Gen. Schmettau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mollendorff is wounded: the Duke of Brunswick and Gen. Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desparately. According to the accounts of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is immense.

The Prussian army has, in this campaign, lost every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marshal Davoust, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the same time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar towards Naumberg. The confusion was therefore extraordinary. The king was forced to retreat across the field at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

Our loss is 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded. The Grand Duke of Berg is at this moment close up to Erfurt, where is a corps of the enemy commanded by Marshal Moller dorff and the Prince of Orange.

In the heaviest of the fire, when the enemy had lost almost all his Generals, it might be seen what Providence had done for us, which had spared our army. Not a man of distinction on the side of the French is injured or wounded. Marshal Lannes was grazed by a musquet bullet on the breast, but escaped unhurt. Marshal Davoust had his hat and clothes slit through in several places with small bullets. The Emperor was continually surrounded, wherever he appeared, by the Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Beffieres; the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc; the Grand Master of the Horse, Caulincourt; his Aide-de-Camp and Equerry in waiting. A part of the army did not fire a single shot.

Erfurt is taken; the Prince of Orange, Fulda, Marshal Mollendorff, several other Generals, and a considerable number of the troops are prisoners of war.

The following letter from Hamburgh gives an affecting account of the French entering that city on the 19th of November, which they propose to occupy till a peace with England shall be concluded. The confiscation of all English property, of whatever sort it might be, was one of the first steps taken by Marshal Mortier, the Commander in Chief of the detachment which entered the city.

Hamburgh, Nov. 22.—This city, which has so long preserved its independence, is reduced to a state of vassalage. After the most solemn farce practised by the French Minister, to produce the conviction that the neutrality of Hamburgh would be respected, 2000 infantry, and 250 Dutch cavalry, suddenly entered the place on the 19th instant, with General Mortier at their head, and formally took possession of the city in the name of Napoleon. The next day French soldiers mounted guard at all the public offices and gates, and free quarters were provided for the troops, who were distributed at the hou es of the citizen. A few hours only had expired, when the names of the Generals, Colonels, and Commissaries of the French army, were inscribed on the doors of the principal mansions, so that it might have been supposed to have been a garrisoned town for six months. The Commissary of war occupies the house of the British Minister, which he entered half an hour after the latter had quitted it. The head quarters are at a Senator's in the Blichen. One of the first measures has been a demand by the Commander in Chief, of all the English property, in whatever form it may appear. To this application the Senate replied, that to enforce such a requisition would be the total ruin of the city. General Mortier signified, on receiving this communication, that it was his determination not to relax a shilling of his demand. Means are already taken to carry this scheme of pillage into immediate execution; and for this purpose the merchants are required to give an estimate of all the English property in their hands; domiciliary visits are appointed to ascertain the validity of such accounts; and yesterday afternoon many of the most respectable persons were put under arrest, to operate on the public mind by intimidation. Among these are Mr. Burrows, Mr. John Thornton, Mr. G. Smith, and Mr. Parish. At first these gentlemen were confined in a house near the Exchange, after seals had been put upon their effects; but they have since been permitted to occupy their respective houses. A guard, however, always attends them. In this situation of things, apprehensions

are entertained, that more of the English will be put under arrest, until the avarice of these public plunderers is satiated. Since Wednesday, about 5000 more French infantry have arrived here, and it may naturally be expected, that from the total stagnation of trade, and the increased price of subsistence, the lower orders will not be able to maintain themselves; and that the greatest disorder will prevail in a city, the population of which extends to 120,000 souls. The famine threatened at Berlin is to be alleviated by supplies from the granaries of Hamburgh, which is another cause of anxiety, under the immediate necessities and difficulties with which this unfortunate city has to contend.

The Senate has published the following:—"Since the present situation of political affairs has been occasioned by the approach of the Imperial French troops, every citizen may remain without apprehension, as there is nothing to fear for the public tranquillity. The Senate, therefore, exhort all Citizens and Burghers, in consequence of the pressing motives that arise on every point of consideration, and the care of the Senate in alleviating every inconvenience to deport themselves with order and quietness, and to be cautious in their behaviour to the foreign soldiers, as by these means they will lessen the general inconveniences attending this event, and which would only be increased by an improper and ill-advised resistance. Each individual is admonished to remain quietly at home, as the military patroles have orders to prevent or disperse any assemblage in the streets.

"Given at the Senate House, November 19, 1806."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. IN ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

N. B. Those printed in *Italics*, were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus (*), are new *for the respective places*. All the re t are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked thus (¶), are returned for more than one place.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon, Sir T. Metcalfe (2)
Agmondesham, T. D. T. Drake (3), T. T. Drake (1)
Alban's, St. W. S. Poyntz (2) J. W. Grimston (1)
Aldborough, Suffolk, Sir J. Aubrey (3) J. M'Mahon (1)
Aldborough, Yorkshire, *G. Jones*, *H. Fynes*
Andover, T. A. Smith (1) Hon. N. Fellowes (1)
Anglesea, Right Hon. Sir A. Paget (3)
Appleby, J. Courtney (6) P. Francis (4)
Arundel, Sir A. Pigot (1) *Col. Weldon*
Ashburton, W. Palk (2) *Hon. G. Elliott*
Aylesbury, W. Cavendish (1) *G. Nugent*
Banbury, *W. Praed (6)
Barnstaple, Viscount Ebrington (1) *W. Tayler*
Bath, Lord J. Thynne (2) John Palmer (2)
Beaumaris, Lord Newborough (2)
Bedfordshire, J. Osborne (3) F. Pym
Bedford Town, S. Whitbread (3) W. Lee Antonie (1)
Bedwin, *Lord Viscount Stopford (1) *H. Leigh (1)
Beeralston, Lord Louvaine¶ (2) *Hon. J. Percy*
Berkshire, G. Vansittart (5) C. Dundas (3)
Berwick, *Sir J. Callender*
Beverley, J. Wharton (2) *Lieut.-Gen. Vyse*
Bewdley, M. P. Andrews (2)
Bishop's Castle, W. Clive (7) *J. Robinson (2)
Blechingley, *W. Kenrick*, *J. Dupre Porcher (1)
Bodmin, *W. Winefield*, *D. Giddy (1)
Boroughbridge, *H. Dawkins*, *W. C. Clinton*
Bossiney, J. A. S. Wortley (1) *H. Baring*
Boston, W. A. Madocks (1) T. Fydell (1)
Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw (1) A. Henderson (1)
Brambier, H. Joddrell (1) *J. Irvin*
Breconshire, *T. Wood*
Brecon Town, Sir R. Salisbury (2)
Bridgenorth, J. H. Browne (7) J. Whitmore (3)
Bridgewater, *Hon. E. Poulett*, *J. Langston*
Bridport, Sir E. Nepean (2) G. Barclay (3)
Bristol, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst (3) E. Baillie (1)
Buckinghamshire, Lord Temple (1) Marquis Titchfield (3)
Buckingham Town, Right Hon. T. Grenville (4) Sir W. Young (5)
Callington, *Right Hon. W. Wickham (2) W. Garrow (1)
Calne, O. Markham (1) J. Jekyll (5)
Cambridgeshire, Right Hon. C. Yorke (2) Lord C. S. Manners (3)
Cambridge University, Lord H. Petty (1) Lord Euston (6)
Cambridge Town, Gen. Finch (5) Gen. Manners (5)
Camelford, R. Adair (2) *Lord Maitland (2)
Canterbury, John Baker (2) *James Simmons*
Cardiff, Lord W. Stuart (1)
Cardiganshire, T. Johnes (3)
Cardigan Town, Hon. J. Vaughan (2)
Carlisle, J. C. Curwen (3) W. S. Stanhope (2)
Carmarthenshire, *Sir W. Paxton (1)
Carmarthen Town, *Admiral G. Campbell.*
Carnarvonshire, Sir R. Williams (2)
Carnarvon Town, *Hon. C. Paget (2)
Castle Rising, C. Chester (3) *R. Sharpe*
Cheshire, T. Cholmondeley (2) *D. Davenport*
Chester, T. Grosvenor (3) R. E. D. Grosvenor (1)
Chichester, Right Hon. T. Steel (6) G. W. Thomas (5)
Chippenham, J. Maitland (1) *C. Brooke (1)
Christchurch, Right Hon. G. Rose (4) *W. S. Browne (2)
Cirencester, M. H. Beach (3) *J. Cripps*
Clitheroe, Hon. R. Curzon (2) Hon. J. Cust (1)
Cockermouth, *J. Lowther (2) Jas. Graham (1)
Colchester, R. Thornton (6) *W. Tuffnell*
Corffe Castle, Hon. N. Bond (2) H. Banks (6)

Cornwall, Sir W. Lemon (8) *J. H. Tremayne*
Coventry, P. Moore (1) *W. Mills*
Cricklade, Lord Porchester (3) *T. Goddard*
Cumberland, *Lord Morpeth (3) J. Lowther (2)
Dartmouth, E. Bastard (6) A. H. Holdsworth (1)
Denbyshire, Sir W. W. Wynne (3)
Denby Town, *R. M. Biddulph*
Derbyshire, Lord G. Cavendish (7) E. M. Mundy (5)
Derby Town, E. Coke (6) W. Cavendish (1)
Devizes, J. Smith (5) T. G. Estcourt (1)
Devonshire, Sir L. Palk (5) J. P. Bastard (6)
Dorsetshire, W. M. Pitt (6) *E. B. Portman (1)
Dorchester, H. C. Ashley (3) F. Fane (3)
Dover, *C. Jenkinson, J. Jackson*
Downton, *Hon. H. Bouverie, Hon. D. Bouverie*
Droitwich, Hon. A. Foley (7) *Col. Foley*
Dunwitch, Lord Huntingfield (4) S. Burns, (2)
Durham County, Sir R. Milbanke (3) *Sir T. H. Liddell*
Durham City, R. J. Lambton (2) *R. Wharton*
East Looe, J. Buller (1) E. Buller (1)
Edmondsbury, Lord C. Fitzroy (1) Lord Templetown (1)
Essex, Col. J. Bullock (7) Admiral E. Harvey (1)
Evesham, *William Manning (3) *H. Howorth*
Exeter, Sir C. Bamfylde (2) J. Buller (2)
Eye, *Hon. H. W. Cornwallis, Marquis of Huntley*
Flintshire, Sir T. Moyston (2)
Flint Town, *Sir E. P. Lloyd*
Fowey, R. P. Carew (1) R. Wigram (1)
Gatton, M. Wood (1) *J. A. Wood*
Germain's, St. *Sir J. S. Yorke (3) *M. Montague*
Glamorganshire, T. Wyndham (2)
Gloucestershire, Lord R. H. Somerset (1) G. Berkely (6)
Gloucester City, H. Howard (3) R. Morris (1)
Grampound, *H. Fawcett*, *Sir C Hawkins¶¶ (2)
Grantham, T. Thornton (1) *R. Manners*
Grimsby, Hon. C. Pelham (8) *Hon. G. Pelham*
Grimstead East, Sir H. Tracey (7) D. Giles (1)
Guildford, *G. Onslow, G. H. Summer*
Hampshire, *T. Thistlethwaite, Hon. W. Herbert*
Harwich, J. H. Addington (3) *W. H. Freemantle*
Haslemere, *Rt Hon C. Long (5) *Ld. Garlies
Hastings, *Sir W. Middleton (1) ‡Sir J. Nicholl (1)
Haverford West, Lord Kensington (2)
Helston, *N. Vansittart¶ (2) *J. De Ponthien*
Herefordshire, Sir G. Cornwall (2) *Sir J. Cotterell*
Hereford City, T. P. Symonds (1) R. P. Scudamore (1)
Hertfordshire, W. Plumer (8) W. Baker (1)
Hertford Town, Hon. E. S. Cowper (1) N. Calvert (1)
Heydon, G. Johnstone (2) *A. Brown*
Heytesbury, *C. Abbot¶ (3) *Sir W. P. Account*
High Ferrers, F. F. Folgambe (2)
Hinden, *B. Hobhouse (2) *W. Beckford*
Honiton, *Lord Cochrane*, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw (1)
Horsham, ‡ {Lord Fitzharris (1) *Lord Palmerston* / *F. G. Wilder, L. P. Jones*
Huntingdonshire, Ld. Hinchingbroke (3) *Ld. Proby (1)
Huntingdon Town, W. H. Fellowes (5) —— Calvert (1)
Hythe, *Lord Marsham (1) T. Godfrey (1)
Ilchester, *Sir W. Manners, N. Saxon*
Ipswich, *R. Wilson, Hon. Capt. Stopford*
Ives, St. *S. Stephens, F. Horner*
Kent, W. Honeywood (3) *Sir E. Knatchbull*
King's Lynn, *Ld. Walpole (3) Sir M. B. Folkes (3)
Kingston-upon-Hull, J. Staniforth (1) *J. Denison (2)
Knaresborough, Lord Townshend (5) *Lord Ossulston (1)
Lancashire, T. Stanley (7) J. Blackburne (5)
Lancaster Town, J. Dent (2) *J. F. Cawthorne*
Launceston, *Lord Percy*, J. Brogden (2)
Leicestershire, *Lord R. Manners (1) G.L. Keck (3)
Leicester Town, S. Smith (5) T. Babington (2)
Leominster, Sir J. Lubbock (2) *H. Bonham*
Leskeard, Hon. W. Elliott (3) W. Huskisson (1)
Lestwithiel, *Ld. Lismore*, W. Dickinson (2)
Lewes, *T. Kemp*, Henry Shelley (1)
Lincolnshire, Sir G. Heathcote (2) C. Chaplin (1)
Lincoln City, R. Ellison (2) *Col. Monson*
Litchfield, G. Anson (1) *G. Vernon*
Liverpool, Gen. Gascoyne (2) *W. Roscoe*
London, H. C. Combe (2) Sir W. Curtis (3) Sir C. Price (1) *J. Sham*
Ludlow, Hon. R. Clive (3) *Lord Clive*
Ludgershall, T. Everett (2) M. D. Magens (1)
Lyme Regis, Hon. H. Fane (1) *Lord Burghurst*
Lymington, J. Kingston (1) *Sir H. Neale*
Maidstone, G. *Simpson, G. Longman*
Malden, J. H. Strutt (3) —— *Goskell*
Malmsbury, *R. Ladbroke (1) *N. Colbourn*
Malton, B. Coke (2) *Lord Milton*
Marlborough, Lord Bruce (2) *Earl of Dalkeith*
Marlow, O. Williams (2) P. Grenfell (1)
Mawes, St. *Sir J. Newport¶ (1) *S. Barnard*
Michael, St. *Sir C. Hawkins¶¶ (2) *F. T. French*
Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan (3)
Midhurst, *W. Wickham¶ (2) J. Smith (1)
Middlesex, *W. Mellish (1) G. Byng (3)
Milbourne Port, *Lord Paget*, Hugh Leycester (1)
Minehead, *Sir J. Lethbridge, Lord Rancliffe*
Monmouthshire, *Lord A. Somerset*, C. Morgan (2)
Monmouth Town, Lord C. H. Somerset (2)
Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynne (2)
Montgomery Town, W. Keene (11)
Morpeth, W. Ord (1) *Hon. W. H. Grosvenor*
Newark, H. Willoughby (1) *Gen. S. Cotton*
Newcastle-under-Lyne, E. W. Bootle (3) *J. Macdonald*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. W. Ridley (8) C. J. Brandling (2)
Newport, Cornwall, W. Northey (2) E. Morris (1)
Newport, Hants, *Sir J. Doyle*, *Right Hon J. Corry (1)

‡ Double return; sitting members to be determined by a Committee of the House of Commons.

* Lord Garlies has, since his election for Haslemere, become Earl of Galloway, by the death of his father, and, being a Peer of Great Britain, takes his seat in the House of Lords.

Newton, Lancashire, T. Prooke (5) *Gen. Heron*
Newton, Hants, Sir R. Barclay (1) *G. Canning (3)
Norfolk, T. W. Coke (5) *W. Windham¶ (5)
Northallerton, H. Peirse (7) Hon. E. Lascelles (3)
Northamptonshire, *Lord Althorp (1) W. R. Cartwright (2)
Northampton Town, S. Percival (3) F. Bouverie (3)
Northumberland, Lord Howick (5) T. R. Beaumont (3)
Norwich, R. Fellowes (1) —— *Patterson*
Nottinghamshire, *Lord Newark*, A. H. Eyre (1)
Nottingham Town, D. P. Coke (7) *J. Smith*
Oakhampton, *R. B. Robson (1) J. F. Barham (1)
Oxford, Lord R. Seymour (3) *Lord H. Moore*
Oxfordshire, Lord F. Spencer (2) J. Fane (2)
Oxford City, F. Burton (6) J. A. Wright, (1)
Oxford University, Sir W. Scott (3) *Rt. Hon. C. Abbott¶ (3)
Pembrokeshire, Lord Milford (5)
Pembroke Town, H. Barlow (7)
Penryn, *Sir C. Hawkins¶¶ (2) *H. Swann*
Peterborough, Dr. Laurence (2) Right Hon. W. Elliott (2)
Petersfield, H. Jolliffe (2) *Hon. J. W. Ward (1)
Plymouth, T. Tyrwhitt (3) *Sir C. Pole (1)
Plympton, *Lord Castlereagh (2) *Sir S. Lushington (6)
Pontefract, Rt. Hon. J. Smith (6) *R. P. Mitnes*
Poole, G. Garland (2) John Jeffrey (2)
Portsmouth, J. Markham (2) *Sir T. Miller*
Preston, Lord Stanley (2) S. Horrocks (1)
Queenborough, Sir S. Romilly (1) *W. Frankland*
Radnorshire, W. Wilkins (2)
Radnor Town, R. Price (2)
Reading, C. S. Lefevre (2) *John Simson*
Retford East, Col. Crauford (1) *T. Hughan*
Richmond, A. Shakespeare (2) G. H. L. Dundas (1)
Ripon, Sir J. Graham (3) *Lord Headley*
Rochester *John Calcraft (2) *J. Barnett*
Romney New, *Rt. Hon. W. Windham¶ (5) *Ald. Perring*
Rutlandshire, *Lord Henniker*, G. N. Noel (5)
Rye, *P. C. Bruce (1) *M. A. Taylor*
Ryegate, *Hon. E. C. Cocks*, *Lord Royston (1)
Salisbury, W. Hussey (9) Lord Folkstone (2)
Saltash, M. Russel (1) *A. Champernowne*
Sandwich, Sir H. Mann (3) *Capt. Freemantle*
Sarum, Old, Right Hon. N. Vansittart¶ (2) *Lord Blaney*
Scarborough, Maj. Gen. Phipps (3) *C. M. Sutton*
Seaford, *J. Leach*, *G. Hibbert*
Shaftesbury, *Sir H. Popham (1) L. Loveden (1)
Shoreham, T. Shelley (1) *Sir C. M. Burrell*
Shrewsbury, Hon. W. Hill (2) *Hon. H. G. Bennett*
Shropshire, J. R. Powell (5) *J. Cotes*
Somersetshire, *W. Dickinson (2) *T. B. Lethbridge*
Southampton, G. H. Rose (3) *A. Atherley*
Southwark, H. Thornton (6) *Sir T. Turton*
Staffordshire, Sir E. Littleton (5) Lord G. L. Gower (3)
Stafford Town, Hon. E. Monckton (6) *R. M. Phillips*
Stamford, J. Leland (2) A. Bertie (2)
Steyning, J. M. Lloyd (2) *R. Hurst (1)
Stockbridge, G. Porter (2) J. F. Barham (1)
Sudbury, Sir J. C. Hippesley (3) J. Pytches (1)
Suffolk, Sir C. Bunbury (8) *T. S. Gooch*
Surrey, Ld. W. Russel (5) Sir J. Frederick (3)
Sussex, Lieut.-Gen. Lenox (3) J. Fuller (2)
Tamworth, Sir R. Peele (3) Lieut. Gen. Loftus (2)
Tavistock, Gen. Fitzpatrick (8) Lord R. Spencer (2)
Taunton, J. Hammett (2) *A. Baring*
Tewkesbury, Jas. Martin (7) C. Codrington (2)
Thetford, *Lord W. Fitzroy*, *J. Mingay*
Thirske, *J. Topham*, *R. Greenhill*
Tiverton, Hon. R. Ryder (3) W. Fitzhugh (1)
Totness, W. Adams (1) *B. Hall*
Tregony, *Col. O'Callaghan*, *G. Wentworth*
Truro, J. Lemon (2) E. L. Gower (1)
Wallingford, W. L. Hughes (1) *R. Benyon (1)
Wareham, A. Strahan (2) *J. Kaine (1)
Warwickshire, D. S. Dugdale (1) C. Mordaunt (1)
Warwick Town, Lord Brooke (1) C. Mills (1)
Wells, C. Tudway (3) C. W. Taylor (2)
Wendover, *Lord Viscount Mahon*, *G. Smith*
Wenlock, C. Forester (3) Hon. J. Simpson (3)
Weobly, Lord G. Thynne (2) R. Steele (1)
Westbury, *W. Jacob*, *J. Wootmore*
West Looe, J. Buller (2) *R. A. Daniell*
Westminster *R. B. Sheridan (6) *Sir S. Hood*
Westmoreland, *Lord Mancaster*, Col. J. Lowther (7)
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis { Sir J. Pulteney (5) G. T. Steward (3) / R. Steward (1) C. Adams (2) }
Whitchurch, W. Broderick (2) W. Townshend (2)
Wigan, J. Hodgson (1) R. H. Leigh (1)
Wilton, R. Sheldon (1) Hon. C. Herbert (1)
Wiltshire, H. P. Wyndham (3) *R. Long*
Winchelsea, *Sir F. Fletcher Vane*, *C. Bewicke*
Winchester, Sir R. Gammon (5) Sir H. Mildmay (2)
Windsor, *Colonel Desborough*, *R. Ramsbottom*
Woodstock, Sir H. W. Dashwood (5) *W. E. Eden*
Worcestershire, W. B. Lygon (7) *W. H. Littleton*
Worcester City, A. Robarts (2) *B. Bromley*
Wootton Basset, R. Williams (1) *R. Knight*
Wycombe, Sir J. D. King (2) *T. Baring*
Yarmouth, Norfolk, —— *Hon. E. Harbord*, *S. Lushington*
Yarmouth, Hants, J. C. Jervoise (7) *J. Plummer*
Yorkshire, W. Wilberforce (6) *W. Fawkes*
York City, Sir W. Milner (3) Hon. L. Dundas (3)

IRISH MEMBERS.

Armagh, Patrick Duigenan
Armagh, County, Lord Visc. Acheson, Hon. H. Caulfield
Antrim, County, Capt. J. R. B. O'Neil, E. A. M'Naghton
Bandon, Hon. Courtney Boyle
Belfast, E. May.
Cavan, County, Col. J. Barry, N. Sneyd

Cork, City, Col. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson
Cork, County, Ld. V. Boyle, Hon. G. Ponsonby
Clonmell, Wm. Bagwell
Clare, County, Sir E. O'Brien, Hon. F. N. Burton
Cashell, Lord Primrose
Dublin, City, Rt. Hon. H. Grattan, R. Shaw
Dublin, County, Hans Hamilton, Col. F. J. Faulkner
Downshire, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Meade, F. Savage
Downpatrick, E. S. Ruthven
Donegal, County, Sir J. Stewart, H. V. Brooke
Derby, Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill
Drogheda, Henry Meade Ogle
Dungarvon, Hon. G. Walpole
Ennis, Hon. J. Fitzgerald
Fermanagh, County, Gen. Cole, Gen. Archdale
Galway, James Daly
Kerby, County, Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, H. A. Herbert
Kinsale, Henry Martin
King's County, Sir L. Parsons, T. Bernard
Kildare, County, Ld. R. Fitzgerald, R. Latouche
Kilkenny, County, Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Butler, Hon. Capt. F. Ponsonby
Limerick, Col. Vereker
Limerick, County, Hon. Windham Quin, Lieut.-Col. O'Dell
Leitrim, County, Hon. H. J. Clements, Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Gore
Louth, County, Rt. Hon. J. Foster, Ld. Visc. Jocelyn
Longford, County, Sir T. Featherstone, Lord Viscount Forbes
Londonderry, County, Ld. G. Beresford, General Stewart
Meath, County, Sir M. Somerville, T. Bligh
Mallow, Denham Jephson
Newry, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Francis Needham
Queen's County, H. Parnell, Hon. W. W. Pole
Roscommon, County, Hon. Col. S. Mahon, A. French
Sligo, County, C. O'Hara, E. S. Cooper
Tipperary, County, Hon. F. A. Prittie, Hon. Col. Montague Matthew
Tyrone, County, Hon. T. Knox, J. Stuart
Waterford, Sir J. Newport
Waterford, County, J. C. Beresford, R. Powers
Wexford, Sir Robert Wigram
Wexford, County, J. Colclough, R. Shapland Carew
Westmeath, County, G. H. Rochfort, W. Smith
Wicklow, County, W. H. Hume, W. Tighe
Youghall, Lord Viscount Barnard

N. B. Galway County not yet returned.

SCOTCH MEMBERS.

Aberdeenshire, James Fergusson
Ayrshire, Sir H. Hamilton
Argyleshire, Lord John Campbell
Bamffshire, Sir William Grant
Berwickshire, G. Baillie
Bute and Caithness, Hon. Jas. S. W. Mackenzie
Clackmanan, Hon. G. Abercrombie
Dumbartonshire, *Charles Edmonstone
Dumfriesshire, W. Johnstone Hope
Edinburghshire, Hon. R. Dundas
Fifeshire, *Robert Ferguson, jun.
Forfarshire, Hon. W. Maule
Haddingtonshire, Hon. C. Hope
Inverness-shire, C. Grant
Kincardineshire, *W. Adam
Kirkcudbright, Hon. Montgomery Steward
Lanarkshire, Lord Archibald Hamilton
Linlithgowshire, Hon. Alex. Hope
Morayshire, J Brodie
Nairn, *Lieut.-Col. T. H. Campbell
Orkneyshire, R. Honeyman
Peebleshire, Sir J. Montgomery
Perthshire, T. Graham
Renfrewshire, W. Macdowall
Ross-shire, Major-General A. M'Fraser
Roxburghshire, J. Rutherford
Selkirkshire, *W. Elliott Lockhart
Sterlingshire, Hon. C. Fleming
Sutherlandshire, Right Hon. W. Dundas
Wigtonshire, Lieut.-Col. W. Maxwell
Edinburgh, *Sir Patrick Murray
Aberdeen, &c. *Hon. J. Ramsey
Ayr, &c J. Campbell
Anstruther, &c. *Sir J. Anstruther
Dumfries, &c. Hon. H. Erskine
Elgin, &c. *G. Skene
Glasgow, &c. *A. Campbell
Inverness, &c. Colonel Francis W. Grant
Jedburgh, &c. *Hon. W. Lamb
Kinghorn, &c. *Brig.-Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Linlithgow, &c. Sir C. Ross
Perth, &c. Sir D. Wedderburn
Stirling, &c. *Sir J. Henderson
Tain, &c. *Brigadier-Gen. J. R. Mackenzie
Wigton, &c. *Hon. E. Stuart.

Those marked * are new Members.

THE KING's SPEECH.

The New Parliament met on the 15th of December; and after the Members taking the accustomed oaths, it was formally opened for the dispatch of public business on the 19th. The Commissioners for delivering his Majesty's Speech, having taken their seats on the Woolsack, and the Commons, with their Speaker, appearing at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumstances under which you are now assembled, it is a great satisfaction to him, to recur to the firmness and wisdom of his Par-

liament, after so recent an opportunity of collecting the sense of his people.

"His Majesty has ordered the Papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late Negotiation with France to be laid before you.

"His Majesty has employed every effort for the restoration of general tranquillity, on terms consistent with the interests and honour of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his Allies, by which the conduct of this Country has always been distinguished.

"The ambition and injustice of the enemy disappointed these endeavours, and in the same moment kindled a fresh war in Europe, the progress of which has been attended with the most calamitous events.

"After witnessing the subversion of the ancient Constitution of Germany, and the subjugation of a large proportion of its most considerable States, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices. She was therefore at length compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination, nor the succeeding measures, were previously concerted with his Majesty. Nor had any disposition been shewn to offer any adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility.

"Yet in this situation, his Majesty did not hesitate to adopt, without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests against the common enemy.

"The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose.

"In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his Majesty's Allies has remained unshaken. The conduct of the King of Sweden has been distinguished by the most honourable firmness. Between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, the happiest union subsists; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his Majesty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an Alliance, which affords the only remaining hope of safety for the Continent of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty looks with confidence to your assistance in those exertions which the honour and independence of your Country demand. The necessity of adding to the public burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply distressing to his Majesty. In considering the estimates for the various branches of the public service, you will best consult his Majesty's wishes by combining all practicable economy with those efforts which it is necessary to make against the formidable and increasing power of the enemy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The long series of misfortunes which has afflicted the Continent of Europe, could not fail to affect, in some degree, many important interests of this Country.

"But under every successive difficulty, his Majesty has had the satisfaction of witnessing an increasing energy and firmness on the part of his people, whose uniform and determined resistance has been no less advantageous than honourable to themselves, and has exhibited the most striking example to the surrounding nations. The unconquerable valour and discipline of his Majesty's fleets and armies continue to be displayed with undiminished lustre. The great sources of our prosperity and strength are unimpaired. Nor has the British nation been at any time more united in sentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the Empire and the dignity of the national character. With these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public spirit of his brave People."

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

SMITHFIELD CLUB; OR, CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHEW.

THE Exhibition of Prize Cattle was this year removed from Dickson's to Sadler's Repository in Goswell-street, where also Lord Somerville's Spring Shew will be held on the 2d and 3d of March. On Thursday, Dec. 11, the judges appointed—Lord Somerville, Geo. Byng, Esq. Richard Astley, Esq. with Mr. Ayres and Mr. Lambert, two respectable butchers, to decide on the merits of the cattle, and to adjudge the prizes. On the following day the Exhibition was opened to the Public as usual, one shilling each

person being taken at the door. The age, breed, feeding, and qualifications of the cattle, with the names of the proprietors, were ticketed over each lot. The cattle, sheep, and hogs, were divided into the following classes:

Class 1.—OXEN. For beasts of 100 stone (of 8lb.) which have been worked two years in a team, and since fattened on any food, corn excepted.—In this class, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Westcar, for a Herefordshire ox, fed on oil-cake. Mr Westcar shewed another Hereford ox for the second prize, for which, by a rule of the club, he was disqualified, as the winner of the first. Mr. Bell's Yorkshire, and Lord Bagot's Staffordshire ox, were likewise both disqualified—the one for not having worked the stated time, the other from defect of certificates.

Class 2.—For beasts of 140 stone; grass-fed; without corn or cake.

First Prize—Mr. Westcar, for a Hereford ox.

Second Prize—Mr. Edmunds, a Hereford ox—Mr. Westcar, a Hereford ox—Mr. Perrot, a Hereford ox—Mr. Carter, two Hereford oxen—Mr. Pickford, a polled ox—Mr. Edmunds, a Hereford ox.

Class 3.—For beasts of 100 to 140 stone; grass-fed; without corn or cake.

First Prize—Mr. Westcar, for a Hereford ox.—

Second Prize—Mr. Chandler, for a Devon ox—Mr. Westcar, a Hereford ox—Mr. Walters, two Devon oxen—Mr. Terret, a Hereford ox.

Class 4.—For Steers under four years old.

Prizes to—Mr. Chandler, for a Devon steer, cake-fed—Mr. Westcar, two Hereford three years old steers, ditto—Mr. King, Jun. an Irish steer, grass-fed, and a Devon steer, ditto—Mr. Terret, one Hereford ditto—Mr. Pickford, two Herefords ditto.

Class 5.—For Fat Cows; fed without corn; having born three or more calves

Prizes to—Mr. Lucas, for a Holderness cow, cake fed—Mr. Westcar, a dun cow ditto—Lord William Russell, a Devon cow ditto—Mr. Harvey, a long-horned cow, grass-fed——Mr. Humphries, ditto.

Class 6.——For one year old long-woolled Wedder Sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without corn or cake

Prizes to—Mr. Leechmere, for three sheep—Rev. Mr. Plasket, three sheep.

Class 7.—For two years old long-woolled Wedder Sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without cake or corn.

Prizes to—Mr. Edmonds, for three sheep—Mr. Westcar, ditto—Mr. Taskwell, ditto—Mr. Robinson, ditto—Mr. Humphreys, ditto—Mr. Hirons, ditto, Mr. Inskip, ditto—Mr. Masters, ditto.

Class 8.—For one year old short-woolled Wedder sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without cake or corn.

None shewn.

Class 9.—For two-years old short-woolled Wedder Sheep; three of one man's breed; fed without corn or cake.

Prize to Mr. King, Jun. for three South Downs.—No competition.

Class 10.—For Fat Pigs not exceeding two years old.

Prizes to—Mr. Dodd, for a Suffolk pig 23 months old—His R. H. the D. of York, a pig under 20 months old—Mr. Butter, a pig 18 months old—Mr. Humphreys, a pig under 24 months old.

Class 11.—For Fat Pigs, not exceeding a year old.

Prize to—His R. H. the Duke of York, for a Spanish pig, under 10 months old.

Mr. Read, a China and Sussex pig, arrived too late.

No implements, or other articles, were exhibited, except two baskets of Rutabaga, grown by the Earl of Mansfield, at Caen Wood, & by Mr. Pickford, in Herts, both of real excellence; and a specimen of the Kohl Rabi, or Hungarian turnip, by Mr. Gibbs, the seedsman. This turnip has been tried by Mr. Northey, and stands the utmost severity of winter, producing good green food in April, for bullocks and sheep.

After the first day's shew, about thirty members of the Smithfield club, dined at the Freemason's Tavern, when several new members were admitted.

The grand dinner was had on the Monday, at the same place.—Tickets 12s. 6d. each.—Lord William Russell in the chair: The wonderful success of the Hereford cattle, operating as a discouragement to all other breeds, it was proposed and carried by the Noble President, to restrict the competition to separate breeds, and so pit Hereford against Hereford only, saving that a 10l. 10s. sweepstakes was allotted to the best of all, which indeed should

be styled *the best in Christendom*. In consequence, separate prizes are allotted for next Christmas Shew, of 20l. for Herefords, Devons, Sussexes, Kents, Longhorns, Shorthorns, or any mixed breeds, nor less than 120 stone, to have worked two years; and 10l. 10s. for cattle under 120 stone, of any mixed breed; no condition of labour; but not to be fed on corn or oil cake.

Vice-Presidents were appointed during the absence of the Duke of Bedford; and Mr. Arthur Young having quitted, the Secretaryship of the Club was conferred on Mr. Farey, formerly in the service of the Duke of Bedford.—Lord Somerville gave a printed notice of his intention to limit the prize for fat short woolled Wedders, at the ensuing Spring Shew, to such as do not weigh above 25lb. per quarter, allowing the grazier as well as the breeder to be a candidate for the prizes.—The subscription set on foot by Lord Somerville, at his last Shew, for a piece of plate to be presented to the Duke of Bedford, being full, the Plate will be ready for exhibition at Lord Somerville's dinner in March.

There is little to remark of this year's Shew, except that it teemed with dissatisfactions. In the first place, the Club being dissatisfied with Dickson, removed the Shew to Sadler's. In the next: the candidates were generally, although we think not justly, dissatisfied with the award of the judges. In the horse and cattle way, as well as most others, every man takes it for granted, his own must be the best; a fact that demonstrates umpires not to be an unnecessary set of people. We repeat, to the best of our judgment, a very fair award was made. Last of all, the public did not seem so well satisfied as formerly, nor indeed was the exhibition very numerously attended. They, however, who chose to blame the Club, might, with equal reason, have blamed the oxen. There were certainly some good cattle shewn, and some even of the highest merit, for example, Westcar's Hereford ox, which won the first prize, a better than which perhaps never entered Smithfield—the Holderness cow, the finest bred, ripest, and completest of her kind—Bell's broad horned ox, (half short, half long horns)—the Lincoln ox, and long-horned cow—Lord Bagot's Stafford ox was good of a coarse breed. The sheep afforded nothing remarkable, but whimsical crossing, at which, could Bakewell's ghost have taken a peep, it would have smiled, supposing ghosts to have that habit. Indeed, our crossing of late, seems not to be over-burthened with meaning. The pigs were of the fashionable sort, and if not the most useful, were at least very pretty. The prize pig of the Duke of York, was of the black Spanish, silken haired breed, as it should seem, of that description which Columella supposed were best adapted to a warm climate.

MR. LUDLAM.

The circumstances attending the conduct of this unfortunate maniac having excited much public attention, the following particulars, as far as they relate to his public conduct, will not be unacceptable. He first appeared, in the course of last winter, before a numerous meeting which he had called together, at the London Tavern, on some specious plan of his own for an insurance company. The plan was not communicated at the two first meetings; and they broke up with the appointment of a committee to examine his plan, and any other that might be brought before them; or to draw up a plan for an insurance company, to be presented to the next meeting. In consequence of this resolution, the committee met, and the first resolution past, was to call in the assistance of an able mathematician, and to desire his advice on a printed plan which Mr. Ludlam had laid upon their table. In consequence of this resolution, the plan, with a copy of it, was sent to a gentleman well-known in the mathematical world, and he was requested to attend the meeting on the next day. This he did, and it was not difficult to point out some prominent features in the proposed plan, designed evidently by a person who had very crude notions only of a science founded on the durement of life, and the progressive increase of money by compound interest. The committee saw at once the futility of the scheme, and a resolution was very early made, that the main point of Mr. Ludlam's scheme was totally incompatible with the nature of the institution he had in view, and that they must form one on very different principles.

From this time the committee was

employed in arranging its own plan; and, after a number of sittings, they proposed the plan which is described in a former number of this work, and which, in its main feature, agrees with the Equitable Assurance Office, at the same time that it embraces the advantages resulting from a body of proprietors. By this plan the mangement of the concerns of the company was vested in a body of directors; and two honorary offices were appointed,—that of president and vice-president,—and Mr. Ludlam was appointed to the office of vice-president, as being the originator of the institution. The term originator strictly applied to him; for he was the origin of the meetings; but in no other circumstance had he any concern with the institution. No part of his plan was adopted; and the whole system was formed on views of the subject which he was never likely to conceive or to comprehend.

The directors, soon after this appointment, elected an actuary, and then the other officers, and received proposals for assurances under the name of the Rock Life Assurance Company, the progress of which will, in due time, be laid before its proprietors. It was conceived that Mr. Ludlam would be sensible of the great services done him in preventing his crude notions from going before the public, and laying him open to general ridicule. But this experience was not attended with those beneficial consequences: he was insensible to the lenity with which he had been treated, and his unfortunate mind engendered another idea, which he threw out just as rashly and unadvisedly as he had done the preceding one. As a step to this act, he wrote to the directors for the resignation of his office of vice-president; a step just as rash as that he was about to take. The court readily accepted the resignation, and Mr. Ludlam threw out his advertisements for an annuity plan, combining business with some strange philanthropical views, by which the most incautious could not be deceived.

As his name had been before the public, connected with the Rock Life Assurance Company, the directors thought it right to send a deputation of their body to the first meeting which Mr. Ludlam had called on his annuity scheme: they there declared to the meeting that the directors of the Rock Life Assurance Company had nothing to do, and would have nothing to do, with this new plan; and gave such intimation of their opinion of Mr. Ludlam and his schemes as could consistently be done, and was sufficient to warn every hearer to take care how he trusted his money to the care of such a visionary. This measure was by no means pleasing to Mr. Ludlam, and in his unhappy state of mind he looked upon the members of the Rock Company as his decided enemies. At future meetings little progress was made by him; for the poor man was totally incapable of developing his ideas. As the time drew near for his being more explicit to his subscribers, his ideas grew more confused, and he was driven to the last acts of insanity. At the last meeting of the subscribers the derangement was apparent to every one, from his voice, manners, and gestures. He poured out torrents of abuse on all present, and retired in a rage from the meeting to a room in the tavern.

The scenes which afterwards took place were what might be expected from a maniac, and the misfortune was, that any person who knew him should not have prevented him from such an exposure of himself. He had a brace of pistols, one of which he pointed at a waiter, but it missed fire, with the other he threatened the life of the master of the tavern, to whom he offered every indignity which madness could suggest, and at last he fired a pistol, loaded with three slugs, at the master, which happily lodged, without effect, in the door by which he had escaped. The maniac then jumped out of the window, got into his chariot, and was driven off with the utmost expedition.

Mr. Ludlam's father was a tradesman in Aldermanbury, who left him a handsome fortune. He received what is called the benefits of a university education, having been a fellow-commoner of Trinity College; but he did not distinguish himself in that distinguished seminary by any display of talents, in any line whatsoever. His name led many persons, on his appearance in public, to suppose him related to Johnny Ludlam, formerly of St. John's College, and an eminent mathematician; but there was no affinity by blood, and still less by talents. On quitting Cambridge, Mr. Ludlam travelled abroad; and it is pre-

sumed, acquired some crude notions of the nature of assurances and annuities, from societies formed on the continent; but his ignorance upon these subjects is inconceivable to all who have had only the documents that he has laid before the public. His example will be a warning, it is hoped, to all meetings who attend the call of a projector. If the last meetings had followed the plan of those first called by the unhappy maniac, and had appointed a committee to examine his plans, their futility would have been seen, and he would have been prevented from endangering the safety of the public.

The Canary Bird Fanciers lately held their anniversary at a tavern in Holborn; the meeting was numerously attended, and premiums as high as thirty guineas were adjudged, even for single birds.—In ascertaining the value of the bird, its vocal talents are not taken much into consideration. Its shape, its plumage, its carriage, are the points in which its merits are considered to consist. In order, therefore, to form an exact estimate water is procured; and when any suspicion is entertained of any artificial means having been used to improve the colour or shape of the plumage, the feather is washed in a peculiar way that does not injure it, and at the same time detects the imposture, where any is practised. To such a degree of nicety have these bird-fanciers carried their taste and skill, that they can ascertain in a moment whether the one wing corresponds exactly with the other in the colour, number, and exact appearance and place of the feathers. Even in the case of a feather lost, and an artificial one substituted in its place, no art or ingenuity can deceive them.

Married.] At St. George's Hanover-square, Lieut. Col. Berkely, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Julia Maria Newte, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Newte, esq. of Brompton.—Mr. Kerby, bookseller, Stafford-street, to Miss Billing, only daughter of James B. esq. of Battersea.—Capt. George Marshall of the Royal Marines, to Miss Mary Kepp, of the New Road.—At Edmonton, the Rev. J. Morgan, secretary to Vice-admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to Miss Freeman, of Southgate.—At Hammersmith, Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. of Crofton, Cumberland, to Miss Lester.

Died.] At Hammersmith, John Hatchett, esq. coachmaker to their Majesties, and one of the magistrates for Westminster and Middlesex.——At Hampstead, the Rev. Erasmus Warren, rector of Great Bromley, Essex.—The Rev. Mr. Gunn, curate of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—In Dover-street, Lieut. Edward Berry.—John Samuel, esq. aged 69, late of his Majesty's ship rainbow.—Mr. Tentum, music-seller, in the Strand.—In Bryanstone-street, aged 78, John Mallet, esq. late director-general of the hospitals in America and the West Indies, under Lord Grey.—In Devonshire-place, Sir Richard King, Bart. Admiral of the Red, a most distinguished and gallant officer, whose services have richly adorned the naval history of this country.—He was twice returned to Parliament for Rochester, and is succeeded in his title by his only son, Capt. King, of L'Achille, of 74 guns, which ship he commanded in the memorable battle off Trafalgar. A further account of this gallant veteran in our next.—The Rev. Thomas Towle, B. D. of Cripplegate Buildings, aged 83.—In St. Mary Axe, aged 82, Joseph Denison, esq. an eminent merchant and banker. He has left property to the value of one million.—In Montague-street, Russel-square, aged 26, the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Digby, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl Digby.—In Store-street, Bedford-square, Lieut. Gen. Harry Innes, lately commandant of the Chatham division of Royal Marines.—His promotions in the army were Colonel, Nov. 18, 1790, Major General, Oct. 3, 1794, and Lieut. General, Jan. 1, 1801.—At Hampstead, Mrs. Suckling, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Rumsey, esq and widow of William S. esq. uncle of the late Lord Viscount Nelson.—In Houghton-street, Clare-market, aged 72, Mr. Moses Wingrove, long an inhabitant, and near 34 years Treasurer, of the Charity Schools in the Parish of St. Clement Danes.—At Hampton-court Green, Mrs. Martin, wife of Admiral Martin.—In Upper Charlotte-street, Lady Hamilton, wife of Sir Alexander Hamilton.—In Brook-street, Horace Hayes, esq. one of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes.—Lady Alva, grandmother of the Marchioness of Stafford.—Mr. Carruthers,

surgeon in the East India Company's service.—At Hackney, aged 57, William Nicholson, esq. late of Cornhill. He served the office of Sheriff of London in the year 1782, with the late Alderman Gill.—At his house, in Seymour-place, the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, Lord Ponsonby, (so created March 13, 1806,) and a Privy Counseller in Ireland. He was born in the year 1758, and married in 1780, Lady Harriet Frances, daughter of the late Earl Spencer, and sister of the late Duchess of Devonshire. He is succeeded in his titles and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. John Ponsonby.—In Suffolk-street, Cavendish-sq. T. Aubrey, esq. Captain and Adjutant in the first regiment of Guards.—In Portman-square, the Countess of Kenmare.—In Frith-street, Soho, William Almack, esq. barrister.—The Bishop of St. Pol de Leon, aged 80.—At Grove-house, Hackney, aged 91, Thomas Braidwood, esq. formerly of Edinburgh, eminently distinguished by the discovery and successful practice of the art of instructing the deaf and the dumb. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, the first traces of this most useful and most invaluable art were discovered; from that period to the middle of the last century, the improvements in it were very slow and gradual, when the Abbe de l'Epee in France, and Mr. Braidwood, assisted by his son-in-law, Mr. John Braidwood, in Scotland, carried it to a high degree of utility and perfection. Much, however, as the plan of the illustrious Abbe merits the praise and gratitude of mankind, that of Mr. Braidwood, in the opinion of all competent judges, who have witnessed its advantages, justly claims a superiority.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *from November* 21, *to December* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Typhus	2
Summer Fever or Synochus	10
Scarlet Fever	2
Measles	4
Mumps	1
Acute Rheumatism	5
Catarrhal Affections	21
Inflammation of the Lungs	2
Dysentery	4
Apoplexy	1
Acute Hydrocephalus	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Headache	8
Asthenia	9
Vertigo	3
Dyspepsia	2
Vomiting of Blood	1
Diarrhœa	7
Worms	2
Chronic Hepatitis	1
Hæmorrhoids	2
Marasmus	4
Chronic Rheumatism	8
Palsy	1
Hysteria	1
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Amenorrhœa and Chlorosis	3
Hœmoptyss and Consumption	8
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	21
Menorrhagia	1
Fluor Albus	7
Nephralgia	5
Dropsy	5
Scrofula	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	4
Number of Cures	158

There have scarcely been five days without rain since the publication of the last report, and the temperature of the air has been unusually mild for the season: nor has the atmosphere been loaded, as is common in this month, with frequent heavy fogs. The diseases do not appear to have increased in consequence. There is, in fact, no disorder particularly prevalent, except the usual epidemic of winter, whether mild or severe, the catarrh in its various forms; and it is, doubtless, less frequent than fogs and frost would have rendered it. It has been very prevalent among children, in a considerably severe shape, being attended with great difficulty of breathing, amounting almost to the degree of peripneumony; but it has generally yielded readily to blisters. In some families the catarrh has been attended with more debility or prostration of strength than is generally its attendant, and has also attacked several individuals in succession, being in both respects not unlike the influenza.

The bilious fever, which is generally a disease of autumn, has continued, probably from the mildness of the season, to prevail to a considerable extent, and where the patient was pent up in a close, and dirty room, occasionally assuming some of the appearances of a mild typhus.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

November 15, 1806, to December 20, 1806, inclusive.

[Extract from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

† The Solicitors' Name are between parenthesis.

BESWICK, S. and J. Grimes, Hulme, Manchester, brewers, (Kay and Co. Manchester). Barlow, T. Manchester, merchant, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Beaucutt, T. Long Buckby, Northampton, money scrivener, (Burton, Daventry). Burt, J. Lisle-street, chip-hat manufacturer, (Beaurain and Co. Union-street, bishopsgate). Bowman, J. Water-lane, Tower-street, brandy merchant, (Druce, Billiter, square.)

Clay, G. Totness, carpenter, (Farwell and Co. Totness). Clements, C. Dagenham, Essex, (Harding, Primrose-street) Cartwright, C. Compton-street, Westminster, leather seller, (Heath, Bermondsy-square.) Cook, J. Widford, Essex, victualler, (Aubney, Took's court). Cherry, J. St. John's-street, cabinet-maker, (Jones and Co. Royal Exchange). Crocker, J. Gosport, ship chandler, (Boswell, Gosport).

Dyke, S. Bartholomew-close, tea dealer, (Highmoor, Queen-street, Cheapside). Dyson, J. Tottenham, gardener, (Taylor, Waltham Abbey).

Edwards, T. Duck's-foot-lane, Thames-street, cotton manufacturer, (Edwards, Castle-street, Holborn). Edwards, J. Liverpool, merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.) Endall, J. Overnorton, Oxfordshire, carrier, (Matthews and Co. Chipping, Norton.)

Grosvenor, G. Bradley, Warrington, grocer, (Rowlinson, Liverpool). Goodwin, J. Manchester, calico manufacturer, (Cheshire and Co. Manchester).

Hopkins, W. Leaman-street, silk thrower, (Parnell, Spitalfields). Hambridge, S. Fetter-lane, and W. Hambridge, Strand, Gloucestershire, clothiers, (Constable, Symonds Inn). Heywood, W. senior, Marsden, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, (Carr, Gomersal, near Leads). Hubbard, J. Bethnal-green, brewer, (Collins and Co. Spital, square). Hawkes, G. Longfleet, Dorset, tanner, (Parr, Pool).

Johnson, J. Macclesfield, cotton spinner, (Edge, Manchester).

Kent, J. jun. Southwick, Southampton, builder, (Gending, Portsea).

Leathern, G. Topsham, Devon, shipwright, (Bowring, Exeter.)

Manby, W. Strand, oilman, (Spikes Temple). Mencelin, J. and D. Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, (Clark, Salter's Hall). Miles, C Bermonsy-street, fellmonger, (Sykes and Co. New Inn). Marshall, F. Strand, jeweller, (Atkinson, Falcon-square). Manley, C. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, (Wright and Co. Chancery-lane). Maddocks, R. Ellesmere, Salop grocer, (Morris, Newport). Morgan, E. Noble-street, warehouseman, (Swain and Co. Old jewry). Moute, J. King-street, Covent Garden, vintner, (Richardson, New Inn). Mason, R. Purleigh, Essex, dealer, (Druce, Billiter-square). Millar, J. Liverpool, merchant, (Cuckitt, Liverpool). Martin, J. junior, and J. Russe, Liverpool, merchants, (Cuckitt, Liverpool). Milnes, J. junior, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier, (Partington, Manchester).

Pinder, J. Cudworth, York, malster, (Birks, Hemingfield). Pringle, R. Northumberland-street, jeweller, (Jennings and Co. Shire-lane). Pullen. W. H. Dartmouth, spirit merchant, (Wright and Co. Chancery Lane). Parquet, E. City Road, rectifier, (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton-street). Pearson, S. Rexby-bridge, Yorkshire, corn factor, (Mumby, York).

Rouse, W. Worcester, silversmith, (Hill, Worcester). Rees, D. Swansea, dealer, (Stephens, Bristol). Rowland, J. Fetter-lane, carpenter, (Lee, Castle street). Richmond, J. South Shields, merchant, (Raisbeck, Stockton-on-Tees). Roberts, P. Long Acre, victualler, (Murphy, Bouverie-street). Roberts. E. Bush-lane, merchant, (Sherwood, Cushin's-court, Old Broad-street). Rensford, J. Fleet-market, victualler, (Blandford and Co. Temple).

Stiles, S. and M. Dorking, plumbers, (Mills, Ely place). Smith, T. E. Great Trinity Lane, leather seller, (Bolton and Co. Laurence, Poultney-lane). Severn, I. Coleman-street, trunk-maker, (Popkin, Dean-street). Steel, J. Stockport, check manufacturer, (Hannam, Retford). Stretton, S. Willington, Sussex, shopkeeper, (Langridge and Co. Lewes), Steadman, T. Redmise, Yorkshire, grocer, (Dinsdale and Co. Middleham. Shoolbred, J. and W. Williams, Mark-lane, merchants, (Watton, Girdler's Hall). Sutton, T. Ringmore, Devon, ship builder, (Williams and Co Exeter). Simpson, J. Gray's-inn-lane, victualler, (Shaw, Dyer's Buildings).

Ticken, W. Marlow-bridge, Berks, dealer, (Cooper, Great Marlow). Thompson, W. Woodford, Essex, apothecary, (Mills and Co. Parliament-street.

Vodel, A. Paul's Change, furrier, (Oakley, New London-street).

Weeks, H. Edgware-road, carrier, (Sale, Surry-street, Strand), Williams, C. senior, Turnham-green, butcher, (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn). Wright, T. Bollington, Cheshire, innholder, (Hall, Macclesfield). Wise, J. Manchester, cotton merchant, (Duckworth and Co. Manchester). Woodburne, J. Lancaster, druggist, (Atkinson, Lancaster). Wright, W. Borough High-street, plumber, (Barrow, Threadneedle-street.

DIVIDENDS.

Arden, J. and J. B. Beverley, Dec. 10. Andrews, G. Holybourne, Hants, January 20.

Blunt, W. Hartwell, Northamptonshire, Dec. 30. Bateman, J. Kingston, Jan. 13. Boardman, J. Manchester, Dec. 31, and Jan. 6. Betts, B. and A. Smith, Basinghall street, Jan. 24. Bloye, D. and C. Bortom, Dec. 30. Baldwin, W. Wigan, Jan. 13. Bexon W. Gosport, Jan. 3. Beattie, W. St. Paul's Church-yard, Feb. 7. Barfoot, W. Waltham Abbey, Jan. 6. Bury, W. Bucklersbury, Dec. 20, and Jan. 20. Barker, R. Wellingborough, Feb. 7.

Carter, R. Witham, Essex, Dec. 27. Cadwell, W. Maidstone, Dec. 27. Clark, J. Gainsborough, Dec. 23. Champion, J. H. Gravesend, Dec. 27. Curtis, J. Boston, Dec. 30. Carlier, J. and W. Wilkinson, Stockport Dec. 31. Cox, F. Stourbridge, Dec, 19. Cooper, S. Bredfield, Suffolk. Jan. 9. Cooke, J. New Road, Feb. 7. Cother, J. Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20. Cox, J. Gravel-lane, Jan. 20.

Davenport, J. Oakham, Dec. 15. Daniels, J. E. Coleman-street, Jan. 10. Dobson, T. Kendal, Dec. 24. Doyle, J. Covent Garden, Jan. 13. Dickenson, W. T. Goodall, M. Goodall, and W. Dickenson, junior, Birmingham, Jan. 8. Dawson, J St. James's-street, Dec. 24.

Evans, J. Wolverhampton, Dec. 29. Easterby, G. and W. Macfarlain, Rotherhithe, Jan. 3. Evans, E. Salisbury-street, Jan. 10. Ellis, W. Halifax, Jan. 5. Eckenstein, D. College-hill, Jan. 13. Evans, G. Stockport, Jan. 27.

Fuller, R. F. Guildford, Dec. 23. Fawell, G. Aldermanbury Postern, Dec. 27. Farrier, E. Pudsey. Yorkshire, Jan. 12.

Green, W. Manchester, Dec. 27. Graff, J. and P. D. Foley, Tower Royal, Dec 30. Godfrey, J. Stock Lacey, Hereford, Jan. 5. Gilpin, J. Wrexham, Denbighshire, Dec. 31. Gill, J. Naburn, Yorkshire, Jan 5. Gibbs, J. Birmingham, Jan. 16. Gedge, R. C. and A. Hudson, Isleworth, Jan. 30. Greatrex, C. Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, Jan. 24.

Henry, J. Liverpool, Dec. 29. Hunt, E. Southampton, Dec. 26. Hogg, J. St. Leonard, Devon, Dec. 27. Harvey, A. Wigan, Jan. 12. Hammond, E. Tottenham-court-road, Jan. 3. Hodgson, S. sen. Stourbridge, Jan. 17. Hudson, H. L. Huntingdon, Feb. 3. Harris, R. Maidstone, Jan. 17. Hargrave, E. Lower Tooting, Jan. 13.

Judin, F. Hatton Garden. Jan. 3. Job, J. Cloak-lane, Dec. 20. Jackson, E. Wentworth, Dec. 23. Jackson, J. W. Low, C. Johnson, J. Shufflebottom, J. Johnson, and J. Leigh, Manchester, Jan. 13. Jackson, R. Shoe-lane, Jan. 24. Jackson, J. Great Yarmouth, Jan. 27.

Kray, F. Stanhope-street, Jan. 30.

Loggin, W. and R. Newgate-street, December 15. Leech, W. Satford, Dec. 30. Lord, F. Skinner's-street, Sommer's-town, Jan. 3. Lovley, T. J. Piccadilly, Jan. 27.

Mackenzie, A. Darby-street, Rosemary-lane, and J. Haig, Spring Gardens, Dec. 27. Musselwhite, J. B. Wareham, Jan. 13. Mather, H. Manchester, Dec. 24. Muttington, T. and J. Blackburn, Dec. 31. Martindale, J. St. James's-street, Jan. 10.

Nicholson, Charlton, Yorkshire, Dec. 20.

Osborne, J. Oxford, Dec. 20.

Pywell, J. Coventry, Dec. 23 Prager, J. Norfolk-street, Jan. 30. Parkinson, T. Beverley, Dec. 31. Potter, J. and W. Monkman, Silver-street, Dec. 27. Parker, J. Chancery-lane, Dec. 27 Pink, W. and J. Birch, Charles-street, Feb 7. Partridge, J. Dover, Jan. 2. Pelcher, T. Canterbury, Jan. 10. Pow, J. St. Nicholas, Worcestershire, Dec. 30. Pringle, M. Walworth, Jan. 30. Pollard, J. and J. Thompson, Preston, Jan. 19.

Randall, W. Pope's-head-alley, Dec. 10. Ravenscroft, W. H. M. E. Fell, and J. Entwisle, Manchester, Dec. 16. Richardson, T. and T. Worthington, Manchester, Dec. 18. Richardson, J. Strand, Jan. 3. Reddish, J. Sutton, Frodsham, Cheshire, Jan. 16. Rayson, G. Leeds, Jan. 24.

Smithurst, J. Oldham, Dec. 16. Sanderson, R. Palsgrave-place, Dec. 20. Spencer, T. Manchester. Dec. 24. Satgent, J. Russia-court, Dec. 16 and Jan. 3. Smith, J. Thames Ditton, Dec. 16. Stockley, M. Strand, Jan. 3. Smith, G Upper Harley-street, Dec. 27. Shepherd, P. Lynn, Dec. 30. Starr, J. Worcester, Jan. 15.

Teesdale, J. Boston, Dec. 27. Thomas, J. Chester, Dec 26. Thompson, F. Bowlane, Dec. 20. Tanner, R. Birmingham, Jan. 3. Tissot, P. L. Old Compton-street, Jan. 3.

Vose, A. Liverpool, Jan. 6.

Walsham, C. and H. J. Payne, Cheapside, Dec. 20. Wryght, W. Fenchurch-street, Jan. 3. Wall, T. Bristol, Dec. 23. Walker, D. Holborn, Dec. 23. Wilhelmi, H. Martin's-lane, Dec. 23. Wightman, T. Arundel, Sussex, Jan. 12.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Marsh, vicar of Basilden, to Miss Maria C. Tilson, of Watlington Park, Oxon.

Died.] At Cranbourne Lodge, Windsor Forest, Frederick Adolphus Villiers, fourth son of the Hon. George Villiers.—At Abingdon, the Rev. W. Thresher, pastor of the Independent Congregation.

CUMBERLAND.

The Agricultural Society, Warlington, have adjudged the following premiums:—

For the best managed farm, a cup of ten pounds value, to Mr. John Swinburn, of Chapel Bank.

For the best general stock of cattle, a cup of five guineas value, to Robert Pickthall.

The prize for draining was adjudged to Mr. Curwen; but being declined by him, was afterwards given to Mr. Dalzell, of Stocke Hall, five guineas.

For draining, by a farmer, a cup of five guineas value, to Matthew Atkinson, esq. of Temple Sowerby.

To the cottager who had had twelve children, and brought up nine, without parochial assistance, to G. Mattison, two guineas.

To the Male servant who had continued fifty-one years in his service, John Cockton, two guineas.

To the female servant who had continued thirty-nine years in her service, Mary Boadle, two guineas.

For the best two years old heifer, to the Rev. J. Fleming, five guineas.

For the second best, to Joseph Benn, esq. four guineas.

For the third best, to Mr. Cragg, three guineas.

For the fourth best, to Mr. Jackson, two guineas.

For the fifth best, to Joseph Bern, esq. one guinea.

For the best horse, to Mr. John Harris, a cup, of the value of five guineas.

For the second best, to Mr. Thomas Miller, two guineas.

For the best Bull, to Mr. Dawson, a cup, of the value of five guineas.

For the second best, to the Rev. J. Fleming, two guineas.

For the best boar, to Matthew Atkinson, esq. two guineas.

To the best ploughman, John Johnson, two guineas.

To the second best, J. Tinian, one guinea.

To the third best, J. Dixon, half-a-guinea.

The premium for improved implements of husbandry, was divided between John Peat and John Swinburn; the first, three guineas, for a five-furrow seed plough, and the last for a pulveriser, two guineas.

The premium, for drill-machines, was divided equally between Mr. P—— and Mr. John Hetherington.

To Mr. Hutchinson, for a bull of great merit, although not adjudged the prize, the President presented a cup, value five guineas.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Matthew Atkinson, esq. of Temple Sowerby, to Miss Littledale.—At Carlisle, (after having been married at Gretna Green) Lieut. Fisher, of the 3d West York Militia, to Miss Maria Foster, of Newton, near that city.

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 59, Mr. Richard Bailey, a lay canon of the cathedral in that city.

CAMBRIDGE.

The first English declamation prize at Trinity College, this year, is assigned to Mr. William Edward, the second to Mr. Charles Bloomfield, and the third to Mr. Baker. The Latin declamation prize to Mr. Pritchett.

Died.] At Abington, aged 24, Miss Mari-anne Pern, daughter of the Rev. Andrew P.—At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Thackray, surgeon.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Austell, the Rev. T. Griffin, baptist minister of Falmouth, to Miss Grant, of St. Austell.

Died.] At Launceston, aged 88, the Rev. Edmund Spettigue.

CHESHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for an act to enable the proprietors of the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey,

to vary the line of their canal through Harecastle Hill, in the county of Stafford; and also at or near to Lawton, in the county of Chester, and which will pass through the townships or liberties of Tunstall, Ranscliffe, Tolk-oth' Hill, Lawton, and Odd Rhode, in the parishes of Wolstanton, Audley, Lawton, and Astbury, in the said counties of Stafford and Chester; and also to make a feeder for conducting water into the reservoir at Rudyerd Vale, in the said county of Stafford; and to alter and amend several acts passed in the sixth, tenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-third, thirty-seventh, and forty-second years of his present Majesty, particularly in respect to the mode of rating tolls of canals to the maintenance of the poor.

Married.] At Holt, near Chester, Mr. Thomas Clay, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Gough, of the former place.—At Chester, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Wrexham, to Miss Denson, of Chester.—At Stockport, the Rev. James Quartley, M. A. vicar of Ribchester, to Miss Mason.—At Sandbach, Henry Watkinson Watton, esq. of Osmaston, Derbyshire, to Miss Nancy Daniel, of Hassall Hall.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. George L.—The Rev. Joseph Broadhurst, minister of Woodhead Chapel.—At Sandbach, Wm. Lowndes, esq.—Samuel Seller, esq. collector of the customs at Chester.—At Malpas, Mr. Randle Thomas.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Hiff, esq. of Exmouth, to Miss Sophia Simmons, of Kensington.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. Jonathan Rashleigh, rector of Silverton.—At Brixham, Robert Robson, esq. late of the Glatton East Indiaman.—At Pyrland, near Taunton, Sir William Yea, bart. aged 79. He was created a baronet, June 18, 1759, served the office of high sheriff in 1760, and was one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Somerset. He married Julia, eldest daughter of Sir George Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, bart. by whom he had William-Walte, born at Oakhampton, Oct. 8, 1756, his successor in title and estates, who married a daughter of Francis Newman, esq. of Cadbury-house, and five more sons.—At Lisbon, John Lyon, esq. late of Exeter, barrister at law.

DURHAM.

Died.] At Lambton, William Fenwick, esq. of Durham, attorney at law, under sheriff of the county, and deputy recorder of Durham.—At Chester-le-street, Marmaduke Featherstonhaugh, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Woodford, Wm. Henry Ashhurst, esq. eldest son of Sir W. H. Ashhurst, of Watestock, Oxon, to Miss Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. M. P.—At Waltham Abbey, James Alexander Gomm, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Matthews, of Cosham, near Portsmouth.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 40, Mrs. Johnston, wife of Captain Johnston, of the 4th or King's own Regiment.—The Rev. Erasmus Warren.—At Harwood Hall, Nicholas Cæsar Corsellis, esq.

GLOUCESTER.

Married.] John Little, esq. of Painswick, to Miss Carruthers, only daughter of John C. of Pitchcombe-house, esq.

Died.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, of Bramshill, Hampshire, bart. D. D. prebendary and subdean of Westminster.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Matthew Wiggins, esq. of King's Langley, to Miss Morris.

Died.] At Beechwood, Thomas Whetham, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Fitzhugh, relict of Valentine Fitzhugh, esq. formerly Envoy at Constantinople.—Capt. J. Woodgate, of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.—At Ashton, Sir J. Eyles, knt. Captain in the Royal Navy, and a justice of the peace for Hampshire. He was promoted to the rank of post in 1799. His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on him in 1795.—At Gosport, Mr. W. Hollis, attorney at law.—Thomas White, esq. of Milton, an alderman of Portsmouth.—Lately, aged 98, Christopher Spurrier, esq. He was the oldest master in the Royal Navy, and was at the head of that respectable list many years, having been promoted to that rank in 1741.

KENT.

Married.] At Minster, in Sheppey, Mr. Richard Gibbons, of Chatham, to Miss Rice.—At Lewisham, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. S. H. Lumley, to Miss M. H. Tahourdin, of Sydenham.

Died.] At Blackheath, aged 75, John Walker, esq.—At Ashhurst, aged

72, the Rev. E. Wilson, D. D. rector of that place, and of Hartfield in Sussex.—At Canterbury, Mr. Harris, of the Black Boy Inn.—Henry Tritton, esq. alderman and late mayor of Canterbury, aged 32.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Charles Gustavus, Frisk, esq. to Miss R. Davies, of Ruthier, North Wales. Mr. Alex. Armstrong Day, to Miss Bispham.—At Colton, the Rev. J. Romney, of Whitestock Hall, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to Miss Kendal, of Kendal.—At Manchester, Mr. Reddish, bookseller, to Mrs. Evans.

Died.] At Everton House, Liverpool, aged 22, Samuel Stuart Mac Knight, esq. son of Nathaniel Mac K. esq. of that place.—C. Seward, esq. aged 52, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.—Mr. Peter Miles, attorney at law.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 46, Richard Gibbeson, jun. esq. head distributor of stamps for that county.—At Market Raisier, aged 68, G. Shuttleworth, esq. His death was occasioned by his horse falling down with him. He was a Lieutenant in the Yeomanry Cavalry of that town, and was interred with military honours.—At Gainsborough, Mrs. Waddington, aged 91, relict of the Rev. Joshua W.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. B. Smith, of Newark, Solicitor, to Miss Huish, of Nottingham.—Mr. Edward Tallents, esq. Town Clerk of Newark, to Miss Elizabeth Tomlinson.

Died.] At Nottingham, Cornelius Lander, esq. aged 89. He was Deputy Lieutenant of the county, one of the junior Council of the Corporation of Nottingham, and in 1775, High Sheriff of the county.—The Rev. J. C. Forest, head master of the Free Grammar School, in Nottingham, and formerly of Queen's College, B. A. 1782. M. A. 1785.

At his house at Mansfield Woodhouse, near Mansfield, after a long period of useful services to his country, as a soldier, an antiquary, and a meteorologist, in his 84th year, Hayman Rooke, esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. of which latter society he was chosen a member of in 1776; and to their Archæologia he communicated several illustrations of the antiquities of Nottingham, and the adjoining county of Derby, where he was in habits of intimacy with the late Rev. Mr. Pegge. Major Rooke was a frequent contributor both by his pen and his pencil to the Gentleman's Magazine. To the student in Natural History, he communicated a Meteorological Diary for years successively, from 1794 to 1805. To the Society of Antiquaries, account of the Remains of two Roman Villa, discovered near Mansfield Woodhouse, in May and October, 1786. Archæologia, VIII. 363. with five plates. Observations on the Roman Roads, and Camps in the neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse, with an introductory letter on Roman Camps, IX. 193. Roman Remains in Sherwood Forest, X. 378. (These last were incorporated in Harrow's Antiquities of Mansfield Woodhouse and its environs, 1801.) Descriptions and sketches of some remarkable Oaks in Welbeck Park, 1740. quarto, with ten plates, drawn by the major, and engraved by Mr. Ellis. Sketch of the ancient and present state of Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, 1799, with four plates. Description of an ancient Medallion in his possession, found near Newstead-Abbey, 1800. Description of some Remains in Harborough, in Derbyshire, Archæologia, IX. 206. Of certain pits in that county, X. 14. Antiquities discovered there, XI. 1. Roman Antiquities at Bradbourne, ibid. 6. Account of Druidical Remains on Stanton and Hurtle-moor in the peak, I. 110. Further illustrations of Druidical Remains, VI. 175. Two views of the Cross and Roman Altar, at Bakewell, after his Diaries, in the Antiquarian Repertory, I. No. 37. He accompanied Dr. Pegge's "Narrative of what passed at the Revolution House," with a plan and elevation of the house, 1788; and his history of Bolsover Castle, with views, 1785.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Thetford, aged 51, William Robert Mingay, M. D.—At Yarmouth, aged 58, Mr. John Kerr.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Alnwick, Charles Williams, esq. formerly master of the ceremonies at the assemblies in Newcastle, and a companion in the voyage to Lapland with the late Sir Henry Liddel,

bart.—Bryan Burrel, esq. of Brome Park.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. W. Alphonsus Gunn, late of Magdalen-hall.

SURRY.

Died.] At Richmond, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, minister of that place.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Balcombe, James Cranbourne Strode, esq. to Miss Ann Chatfield.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 21, Mr. Arthur Brooke, son of Mr. Brooke, sadler. Mr. B. has experienced in his house a succession of mortality which does not often occur in one family.—Since the year 1803, he has lost his wife, three sons, and three daughters.

Further Particulars of Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph, continued from page 470.——Dr. Priestley continued the combat by another series of letters, to which Dr. Horsley again replied, and the controversy here closed on the part of the latter, who signified that it was an endless task to contend on an exhausted topic, with one who was never disposed to cease disputing till he had obtained the last word. In 1789, Dr. H. collected these tracts, and printed them in one volume, octavo, with some additions, particularly a sermon on the Incarnation, preached at Newington, on Christmas day, 1785, and which having a material relation to the controversy in question, he thought proper to insert in this collection. While this dispute was going on, our learned divine became engaged in another, which produced full as much noise in the scientific world. When Sir Joseph Banks came in as President of the Royal Society, on the resignation of Sir John Pringle, the mathematical and philosophical members of the Newtonian school, were disgusted at the extraordinary preference which was shewn to subjects, as they conceived, of an inferior nature, to those which ought, in their opinion, to engage the first learned society in the world. In 1784, the new President and his friends, ventured upon a step which could not fail to fan the smothering flame into a blaze. The council thought proper to dismiss the learned Dr. Hutton from the office of Latin Secretary for foreign correspondence, on the frivolous pretence that it was improper such an office should be filled by a person who did not reside in the metropolis. The scientific members, among whom Dr. Horsley ranked one of the foremost, took fire at this treatment of one of the ablest and most respectable of their body. In this contest between true learning and the *virtuosi*, Dr. H. finding that his labours, and those of his learned associates, were in vain, he forsook, to express it in his own forcible language, "that Temple where Philosophy once reigned, and where Newton presided as her officiating minister." In 1786, Dr. H. obtained, without solicitation or even expectancy, a prebendary in the cathedral church of Gloucester. On this occasion, Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor, without being personally known to Dr. H. or receiving any application on his behalf, resisted every request that was made for this valuable preferment, and bestowed it upon the man whom he justly considered as having merited it the most of any divine in this age.

In the year following, the Doctor preached an Ordination Sermon in the Cathedral of Gloucester, in which he maintained this position with great strength, that, on the cessation of miraculous gifts, human learning is substituted by divine appointment, as an essential qualification for the christian ministry. At the command of the venerable prelate, before whom it was delivered (Dr. Samual Halifax) this discourse was soon afterwards printed, and excited considerable notice and some controversy. In the year 1788, Dr. Horsley was elevated to the episcopal bench, on the translation of Dr. Smallwell from the See of St. David's to that of Oxford. Lord Thurlow was again his steady and unsolicited patron, and made it a point to bring in his friend, in opposition to candidates who were backed by all the force of ministerial influence. Soon after his admission to the House of Lords, Dr. Horsley had an opportunity of displaying his eloquence and learning, which he did to great advantage, on Earl Stanhope's motion for a revision and reform of the canons of the Church. His speech on this occasion afforded uncommon pleasure to the House, and what was rather remarkable, drew from the noble earl

himself a very liberal encomium. On the great struggle made by the protestant dissenters in 1790, to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, a pamphlet appeared, entitled "A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," which was written with such boldness and elegance on the High Church side, that though anonymous, all parties concurred in attributing it to the Bishop of St. David's, nor were they wrong in their conjectures. The year following he made a conspicuous figure, in consequence of his primary charge to the clergy of his diocese; in this he maintained the old fashioned doctrine of *justification by faith alone*, and pressed upon his hearers, that the too common pactice of preaching mere morality was destructive of vital religion. His conduct in the See of St. David was highly praiseworthy, of all the bishoprics, no one exhibited more poverty, or more ignorance, on the part of the clergy than this. Many of the curacies, when his lordship entered upon the government of this extensive diocese, did not exceed ten pounds per annum, and some of the churches were actually served for five. A reform became necessary, but it required a strong and persevering mind to accomplish it. Our indefatigable prelate was not to be daunted by any obstacles. He obtained an accurate and minute state of the diocese, and gave notice to the beneficed clergy, who did not reside, that they would be compelled to residence, or to allow their curates a more liberal salary. By these means he remedied these shameful abuses, and proceeding to a stricter course with respect to candidates for holy orders, he admitted none without personally examining them himself and looking very narrowly into the titles which they produced. With all this vigilance his lordship acted to them as a tender father, encouraging them to visit him during his stay in the country, which was usually for several months in the year, assisting them with advice, and administering to their temporal necessities with a liberal and paternal hand.

In his progress through his diocese, he frequently preached in the parish churches, especially on the days when the sacrament was administered, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. He kept a most hospitable table at his episcopal palace, at Aberguilly, near Caermarthen, to which the neighbouring gentry and clergy were always welcome. In short, he was a blessing to his people; and they followed him with grateful hearts, and parted from him with infinite reluctance. On the 30th of January, 1793, the Bishop of St. David's was appointed to preach before the House of Lords; and as the recent execution of the King of France was the general topic of conversation and pity, the Abbey was greatly crowded. That discourse was afterwards published, when the Bishop appended to it a long vindication of the character of Calvin, from the charge of being a friend to rebellion and regicide. In 1794 he was translated, on the death of Bishop Thomas, from St. David's to Rochester, and to the Deanery of Westminster, on which occasion he resigned all his other church preferments. When he entered upon his office, as Dean of Westminster, he found many things in the condition of that church, which stood in great need of reformation; and with his usual activity he instantly set about the work. In particular, the salaries of the minor canons and officers were extremely low, and by no means proportionate. With a most commendable spirit of liberality he therefore obtained an immediate advance, and then began to regulate the conduct and duty of the persons whom he had so materially assisted. In his career of politics his popularity was not perhaps so great. The zeal which he displayed in the agitation of public measures, and the promptness with which he expressed his sentiments on the established order of things, civil and religious, procured him many enemies. He was too apt to express his sentiments in abstract propositions, which may be made by artful men, to signify what never entered into his Lordship's mind. In 1796 he printed, without his name, a most profound and elegant dissertation "on the Latin and Greek prosodies," dedicated to Lord Thurlow. In this learned performance he shewed an uncommon depth of penetration into, and acquaintance with, the nature and construction of the ancient languages; and approved himself a most powerful, though perhaps not an invincible, advocate for the use of the Greek accents.

In the year 1800, was published, the substance of the Bishop of Rochester's speech in the House of Peers, May 23; in the debate on the third reading of the bill for the punishment and more effectual prevention of the crime of adultery, in which is found all the energetic diction and vigorous turn of thought, which characterised the publications of this learned prelate, but many of his arguments are built on doubtful constructions. In the same year he published, in quarto, "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah, in a Letter to Edward King, esq. F. R. S. and A. S." This chapter has been ranked among the obscure passages of ancient prophecy, and various have been the endeavours of biblical scholars to illustrate it. Dr. Horsley discarding all previous assumptions concerning the design of this prophecy, the people to whom it is addressed, and the history of the times to which it belongs, proposed to enter into a critical examination of every word, of which the meaning is at all doubtful, scrutinizing etymologies, exploring usages, and consulting translations; and he conceived that every word should be considered of doubtful meaning, which has been taken in different senses by different interpreters of note. We wish our room would permit the insertion of the Doctor's version of this chapter, and the notes he added to it; but we cannot resist giving the explanation which he offered, of this prophecy, especially as his opinion is so much in unison with what we at present hear of the intentions of that scourge of human nature, Bonaparte. "In the latter ages, after a long suspension of the visible interpositions of Providence, GOD, who all the while regards that dwelling place, which he never will abandon, and is at all times directing the events of the world to the accomplishment of his own purposes of wisdom and mercy; immediately before the final gathering of his elect from the four winds of heaven, will purify his church, by such signal judgments, as shall rouse the attention of the whole world, and in the end strike all nations with religious awe. *At this period the apostate faction will occupy the holy land.* This faction will certainly be an instrument of those judgments, by which the church will be purified. That purification, therefore, is not at all inconsistent with the seeming prosperity of the affairs of the atheistical confederacy. But, after such duration, as GOD shall see fit to allow, to the plenitude of its power, the Jews, converted to the faith of Christ, will be unexpectedly restored to their ancient possessions.

The swift messengers will certainly have a considerable share, as instruments in the hand of GOD, in the restoration of the chosen people. Otherwise to what purpose are they called upon (verse 1.) to receive their commission from the prophet. It will, perhaps, be some part of their business to afford the Jews the assistance and protection of their fleets. This seems to be insinuated in the imagery of the first verse. But the principal part they will have to act, will be that of the carriers of GOD's message to his people. This character seems to describe some Christian country, where the prophecies, relating to the latter ages, will meet with particular attention, where the literal sense of those, which promise the restoration of the Jewish people, will be strenuously upheld; and where these will be so successfully expounded, as to be the principal means, by GOD's blessing, of removing the veil from the hearts of the Israelites." We cannot here help observing, that though Bishop Horsley, and Dr. Priestley, were such deadly opponents on most controversial points, yet they were harmonious believers in the doctrine of the future restoration of the Jews to their own land, and in the pruning of the vine, (the church) by the hand of infidelity."

In the same year he published "A Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his second general visitation," in which he manifested great animation and intrepidity in opposing himself in this charge to the whole phalanx of French impiety and atheism. After having indignantly reprobated the conduct of the French philosophers and German illuminati, this eloquent and learned bishop proceeded to take notice of the state of religion in his own country; and while he triumphed over the decline of socinianism, he expressed some fears and apprehensions concerning methodism. In 1801 he published an octavo volume, entitled, "Elementary Treatises on the Fundamental Principles of Practical Mathematics, for the use of students." Although

first published, this work is the last, in order, of three volumes of elementary geometry, which Bishop Horsley sent forth from the Clarendon press. The other two volumes were in Latin, the last of which was published in 1803. The first volume contains the twelve books of Euclid, with the author's corrections; the second, Euclid's Data, a book on the properties of the sphere; Archimedes on the dimension of the circle, and Dr. Keil's elegant treatise on the nature and use of logarithms; the third volume, though first published, was in English, and consisted, according to the title, of elementary treatises. In 1802, Bishop Horsley published a new translation of the prophet "Hosea," with notes explanatory and critical. The critical notes to this translation are evidence of the bishop's profound erudition and patient perseverance. He proceeded on the plan of Hutchinson, Parkinson, and others, who appear to consider the Jews as only imperfectly acquainted with their own language. In this year, 1802, Bishop Horsley was elevated, on the demise of the Hon. Dr. Bagot, to the more lucrative see of St. Asaph. In 1804, was published the "Substance of the Bishop of St. Asaph's Speech in the House of Peers, July 23d, on the motion for the third reading of the Bill, entitled, 'An Act for the Relief of cer-'tain Incumbents of Livings in Lon-'don.'" The bishop argued with fairness and ability in behalf of the objects of this bill, and contended, that though the situation of the clergy of the metropolis was brought before parliament in the shape of a private bill, yet it ought not to be so regarded, the matter to which it referred being of a public nature, the support of the religion of the country, in the very seat of the empire. In the same year, he published a sermon on "Christ's Descent into Hell, and the intermediate State," from 1 Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20. This sermon was intended to form part of the appendix to the second edition of his translation of Hosea. In 1805, Bishop Horsley published a critical essay "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat. With a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars." On the 5th of December, in the same year, he preached in the cathedral of St. Asaph, a sermon which he afterwards published, entitled, "The Watchers and the Holy Ones." It consists of two parts, theological exposition, and political reflection. This was his last publication, and it breathes the same spirit which animates all his writings: great learning, united to the most passionate love of order. As a senator, Bishop Horsley was deservedly considered in the first class: there were few important discussions in the House of Lords, especially when the topics referred to the hierarchical establisments of the country; that stupendous, and, in its effects, most calamitous event, the French Revolution; or the African slave trade, of which he was a systematic opponent, in which he did not participate. As a preacher, his voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding; his enunciation distinct, and his delivery in other respects highly advantageous. His manner was rather dictatorial, yet he was, nevertheless, an argumentative speaker, equally clear and strong, and his positions were frequently illustrated by historical reference.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Ness, John Edwards, esq. to Miss Martin, granddaughter of the late, and niece of the present, Duke of Athol.—At Ruabon, Lieut. Col. Shipley to Miss Charlotte Williams Wynne, of Wynnestay.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, John Corbart, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation.—R. Morhall, esq. aged 68.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] John Bedwell, esq. of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, to Miss Last, of Otley.

Died.] At Waitham, aged 23, Edmund Betts, esq. Captain in the East Suffolk Militia.—At Beccles, aged 76, Le Grice Browne Bohun, esq.—At Woodbridge, the Rev. Joseph Gunning, vicar of Sutton, and rector of Spexhall.—At Ipswich, Dr. Thomas Neale, physician.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wells, John Hill, jun. esq. to Miss Mary Graham, daughter of the late Maxham Graham, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.—At

Sandhill-park, Captain Rich, eldest son of Sir Charles Rich, bart. to Miss Lethbridge, youngest daughter of Sir John L. bart.—At Bristol, James Henry Phelps, esq. to Miss Cross, of the Hill-house, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Bath, Major Vowel.—The Rev. Mr. Bembridge, minister of the Roman Catholic chapel in that city.—Arthur Blake, esq. aged 61, uncle of Sir Patrick B. bart.—John Taylor, esq. His excellence as a landscape painter will long be known to the world, from the beautiful engravings taken from some of his celebrated pictures.—Mr. Andrew Loder, musician.—At Bristol, aged 23, Thomas Lloyd Thomas, esq. youngest son of Rice Thomas, esq. of Coedhelen, Caernarvon.—Lieut. Hicks, of the Rutland Militia.—At Frome, the Rev. John Kingdon, minister of a Baptist church at that place.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Rydale-hall, George Edward Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby-hall, Cumberland, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the latter county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Bicknell, Mr. Charles Thornley, of Meuston-hall, to Mrs. Jackson, second daughter of John Richards, of Sheldon.

Died.] At Warwick, the Rev. James Moody, minister of the Independent denomination at that place.

At Walton, on the 18th Nov. Sir John Mordaunt, bart. L. L. D. He was the son of Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. one of the knights of the Shire for the county of Warwick. Sir John married, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Prowse, of Axbridge, in Somersetshire, by whom he had two sons and six daughters, viz.:—Charles the eldest, now Sir Charles Mordaunt, who married Nov. 16, 1803, Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Cherter, esq. John, Elizabeth, Sophia, Mary, Catharine, Charlotte, and Susan.

At his seat at Arbury, aged 88, Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. He succeeded his brother in 1734, in the title of baronet, and was the seventh and youngest son of Sir Richard N. bart. and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, in Sussex, baronet. At his brother's death, he was a king's scholar at Westminster school, where by his own choice he continued three years, and became a member of University College, Oxford, and made the tour of France and Italy. Soon after his return, he had the honour to be unanimously elected knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex, upon a vacancy in the year 1742, made by creating the Right Hon. Wm. Pulteney, earl of Bath, and in the following year he married Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, of Coppett Hall, in Essex, esq. who after a long continued state of ill-health, died in 1774, and was buried at Harefield, in Middlesex, where is her monument, a white marble vase, with a female figure, in bass relievo, recumbent, on the top an angel leaning on an extinguished torch. In 1749, Sir Roger N. was admitted to the degree of L. L. D. at Oxford, and on the 31st of January, 1750, upon a vacancy made by Lord Cornbury's being called to the House of Peers, he had the high honour to be returned the first upon the poll, for a burgess for the University of Oxford. Such is the noble example of independence and untainted purity in elections, set to all electors, by that most learned and respectable body, that to declare, to canvas, to treat, or even to be seen within the limits of the University, during a vacancy, would be, in any candidate, a forfeiture of all favour, and an utter exclusion. By this distinguished conduct, invariably pursued, by the honour they confer on the object of their choice, they reflect the highest honour on themselves. Thus honoured was Sir Roger Newdigate, not knowing that he was proposed, supported and elected, till he received a letter from the vice chancellor by one of his beadles, and in the same manner without application or expense whatsoever, he was re-elected in 1754, and again in 1761, and in 1768: and for the fifth time in 1774, being then absent in Italy, which he had re-visited that summer. Upon the dissolution of parliament in 1780, after 35 years service in parliament, advanced in years, and his health affected by a town life, much ill-health in his family, and wishing for repose, he solicited his dismission and retired from pubic life,

In 1776, he married his second lady, Hester, daughter of Edward Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, esq. and sister of Edward Miller Munday, esq. knight of the Shire for that county, who died Sept. 30, 1800. In 1786 he built a villa, in a beautiful situation, which overlooks the valley of the river Colne, about a mile from Uxbridge.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, William Gilbert Hawkins, esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Sarah Ashe, daughter of the Rev. Mr. A.

Died.] At Swindon, the Rev. John Aubrey, rector of Hardwick, Bucks, and of Little Hinton, Wilts.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. Joseph Ingram, D. D. Fellow of All-souls' College, Oxford, and late rector of Upton Warren, and Stamford upon Terne.—The Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of Salwarpe and of Hampton Lovett.

At Ambersley Court, aged 87, the Right Hon. Anna Maria, baroness Sandys, and widow of the late lord Sandys. By the death of this lady all the possessions of the late lord Sandys, have devolved upon his niece the marchioness of Downshire, who is the sole heiress, lineal descendant, and only remaining branch of his lordship's family, as well as those of the last earl of Sterling, the lord viscount Blundell, the celebrated statesman and scholar, Sir William Trumbull, and other ancient families. In the year 1802, soon after the decease of the late marquis of Downshire, his Majesty was pleased to revive the title of Sandys, by creating the marchioness of Downshire, baroness Sandys in her own right, with remainder to her ladyship's second son, lord Arthur Hill, and her three other younger sons, and their issue successively.

YORKSHIRE.

A new Light-house has lately been erected on the Promontory of Flamborough-head, containing a triangular revolving light, constantly attended and kept burning every night from sunset to sun-rise. In order that this light may be distinguished from the revolving lights of Tinmouth and Cromer, which shew a face every minute, the light on Flamborough-head will exhibit a face every two minutes, and one of them coloured red; whereby the light from that face being diminished, it will not in hazy weather be visible so far or so strong as the other two faces, and when in such cases only two faces are seen, the interval of time between them will be two minutes and four minutes alternately.

Married.] At Elland, Mr. John Ward, of Basinghall-street, London, to Miss Lambert of Elland-hall.—At Bradford, Geo. Carroll, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Hodsden, of Horton.—At Howden, William Moore, esq. of Burn Butts, near Driffield, to Miss Blanshard, daughter of George Blanshard, of Thorpe, esq.—At Bubwith, Mr. Joseph Denby, of Snaith, to Miss Thorp, daughter of Mr. Richard Thorp, of Spaldington, near Howden.

Died.] At Burton Agnes, on the 19th of Nov. aged 71, the Rev. Thos. Dade, A. M. rector of Heslerton, vicar of Burton Agnes, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The living of Burton Agnes, which had been purchased by Dr. Mills, who now holds the perpetual advowson of it, was expected to be vacated about 19 years ago, by the death of Mr. Dade, when, unluckily for the expectant, he recovered, and has lived to "*keep expectation alive*" about 20 years. There were very few scenes of life Mr. Dade had not seen. In the German war he was chaplain to the 20th regiment of foot; and was afterwards chaplain to the Atlas of 98 guns, commanded by Captain Vandeput) at the relief of Gibraltar, in 1784. He had been witness as chaplain to some sea engagements; to many difficult engagements by land of his own he had also been witness; and was accounted in the various circles of noblemen and others to whom he was known, a very pleasant companion. That he was a "man of letters," none of his friends could deny, for he wrote more of them than any man in England. In the younger part of his life he had been much conversant with the turf, and had ridden some matches. No man was more acquainted with turf pedigree; but he has left, as we understand, no pedigree of his own. He is supposed to have died in very affluent circumstances, as during the latter part of his life he lived in a very retired and economical manner

on his living. Middleton in Teesdale, of which he was formerly rector, he exchanged for Heslerton. It is mentioned as an eulogium on him that society has lost a valuable member, and the poor a kind friend and benefactor!!! Let us hope that he has not left his equal in the church; for if he be not the last of his sort, it is high time that the church of England was thoroughly purged of such a set of profane, disorderly, immoral and wretched pastors; but for the sake of true religion, we presume to hope, that the great mass of the priesthood are of a very opposite character.

At Leeds, the Rev. T. W. Flint, afternoon-lecturer of St. John's.—At Hull, John Melling, esq. aged 85, senior alderman of that corporation.—Mr. John Smith, aged 64, late macebearer of the corporation.—At Sowerby, near Thirsk, aged 82, William Wright, esq. late Lieut. Col. in the Coldstream Guards.—At Doncaster, Miss Jackson, late of the Theatre Royal, Manchester.—Mr. Launcelot Harrison, aged 61, and 39 years a preacher in the Methodist connection.—At Capgrove, the seat of Henry Duncombe, esq. in consequence of a fall, the Right Hon. Lady Muncaster, wife of Lord M.—At Sheffield, Mr. S. Hurst, aged 66.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Dalkeith-house, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ancram, to Lady Harriet Montague, youngest daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Died.] At Edinburgh, on the 10th of November, Sir William Forbes, bart. of Pitsligo. He was one of the distinguished few whom Providence seems to have destined to purposes of the highest dignity and usefulness, by combining with a station of great influence in society, the best attributes of the understanding, and the noblest qualities of the heart. Born to the inheritance of an ample fortune, and bearing one of the most ancient names in Scotland, this gentleman early devoted himself to the improvement of the commercial interests of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the well known banking establishment, which now bears their mutual name. In this situation, one of the highest which an individual in the mercantile world can hold, the views of Sir William Forbes were never directed to the considerations of personal advantage, unconnected with the welfare of the community. His liberality and indulgence were unbounded in the numerous cases of mercantile transactions, which came under his view, of which his luminous and expansive mind had first ascertained that the objects were judicious and honest, and amongst those who may read this, and who now enjoy the comforts of independence, we doubt not, there are many who are conscious that they might yet have lingered in the struggle of life, but for the confiding liberality of Sir William Forbes. The support and encouragement of all public concerns, engaged much of the attention of this genuine patriot, and in public and private charity, his liberality was at once exemplary and unostentatious. In the intercourse of private society, and in the bosom of his family, the qualities of Sir William Forbes, were not less amiable than those of his public situation were honourable and useful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the study of elegant literature; and during the course of his long life, he never lost sight of those liberal pursuits which early association had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the pressure of his more serious avocations lent a distinguished grace to his character. He united in a degree which has seldom been attained, that acuteness and discrimination which are conferred by a knowledge of mankind, with the information of the scholar, and the courtly elegance of the gentleman; but in him the fascination of manner arose from the genuine feelings of the heart; he was polite and condescending, because he was humane and benevolent, he was open and gracious, because he was candid and sincere. Sir William Forbes was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted amongst its other numerous associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. He survived many of these eminent men, and we believe has left few of the original members behind him. The literary leisure of his latter days was devoted to the fulfilment of a task for which he was peculiarly fitted, we allude to his account of the life and writings of his friend Dr. Beattie.

At Galloway-House, Dumfries, on the 16th of November, the Rt. Hon. John Stewart, Earl of Galloway, 1623, Viscount Garlies (Scotch titles), and Baron Stewart, of Garlies, (English honour), 1796; a Lord of the Bed-Chamber; Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire; Vice-Admiral of Scotland; and Knight of the most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle. His Lordship married, first, Charlotte Mary Greville, daughter of the first Earl of Warwick; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. by whom he had issue, eight sons and eight daughters. Six of his Lordship's sons are now living, and seven daughters; all married, viz. Lady Catherine Graham, the Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Harriet Spencer Chichester, Lady Elizabeth Pye, Lady Charlotte Crofton, and Lady Caroline Ruspont. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Garlies, who is married to a daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge. His Lordship was much devoted to agricultural pursuits, and was long admired for his taste in music. By the succession of Lord Garlies to the House of Peers, a vacancy occurs in the representation for Haslemere, in Surrey.

At Montrose, aged 77, Mr. David Valentine, many years Rector of the Grammar-School of that town.

At Edinburgh, David Ross, Esq. son of the late Lord Ankerville.—John Jackson, Esq. manager of the Theatre-Royal.

At Glasgow, James Burns, Esq. Provost of Renfrew.—W. Bogle, Esq. Postmaster of Glasgow, and Lieut. Col. Commandant of the First Regiment of Volunteers.

At Aberdeen, aged 50, George Auldjo, Esq. late Provost of that City.

WALES.

Early in December, was found in a field near Knighton, in Radnorshire, several hundred pieces of gold coin. They were deposited in pipkins, and are now in a perfect state, about the size of a half-crown, and of the value of eighteen shillings, or thereabouts.

Died.] At his seat, at Tredegar, on the 6th of Nov. aged 82, the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. His original name was Gould, but marrying Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan, of Ruperra, in Glamorganshire, he took the name of Morgan, in compliance with the Will of that gentleman, and adopted the armorial bearings of that family. He was called to the Bar young; and, in June, 1769, his Majesty appointed him Advocate General and Judge Martial of the forces, which employment he held till the present year, and in April, 1779, he had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him. He was admitted a member of the Privy Council in 1802, and was created a Baronet on the 30th of October, 1792. He was Vice-President of the Society for promoting Sunday Schools in Wales, and sat during three successive parliaments for the county of Brecon; he had retired on account of his great age, on the dissolution of Parliament at the autumn of the present year. In the case of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, Sir Charles expressed himself clearly and decisively in favour of its continuance, though Parliament had been dissolved; and, in 1804, he called the attention of the Commons to the case of Mr. Clementson, an old and faithful servant of the House, and their deputy serjeant at arms, who, after 35 years service, had retired, in the 70th year of his age, from the arduous avocations of that office, and concluded with moving an address to the king, for a provision, which was unanimously assented to. By his wife he had issue two sons, Charles Morgan, his successor to the title and estate, and John, a midshipman in the navy, killed in an engagement with the French under admiral Rodney; also, two daughters, Jane, married to Samuel Humfrey, of Merthyn, Glamorganshire, Esq. and Elizabeth, the wife of Rowley Lascelles, Esq. second son of general Lascelles. His lady, beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, died in February, 1799. The present Sir Charles Morgan married Mary Magdalen, daughter of Geo. Story, Esq. by whom he has three sons and three daughters.

Further particulars of John Gell, esq. Admiral of the White. Continued from page 470.

Captain Gell returned to Europe in 1784, and, being paid off on his arrival in England, held no subsequent commission till 1790, when he was ap-

pointed to the Excellent of 74 guns: but the difference with Spain being amicably adjusted, Captain Gell's ship was put out of commission, and he held no further command as Captain. On the 1st of February, 1793, he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue, and appointed to command one of the divisions of the fleet sent out to the Mediterranean. He accordingly hoisted his flag on board the St. George, of 98 Guns, and, on his passage, had the good fortune to fall in with, and take, the General Dumourier, a French privateer, and her prize, the St. Jago, a Spanish register ship, which formed one of the most valuable captures ever brought to England at one time. Lord Hood, who was Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, detached the Rear Admiral, with a division of his fleet, to Genoa, in October, 1793. Le Modeste, a French frigate of 36 guns was then lying in the harbour, and had broken the neutrality of the port on various occasions, in direct opposition to the remonstrances of the senate and government. Admiral Gell being made acquainted with these circumstances on his arrival, ordered the Bedford, of 74 guns, to anchor alongside the Modeste, and to demand her surrender. The French at first refused to comply with this requisition; but a few musquet shot being fired, they thought it prudent to acquiesce. The government of Genoa very properly considered the spirited conduct of the British Admiral perfectly regular, as well as strictly consonant to the Law of Nations, and the captured ship was incorporated into the British navy.—Admiral Gell was obliged, by the precarious state of his health, to return over-land to England, early in the ensuing year, and after that time he did not hold any naval appointment. He was raised through the intermediate gradations of rank, till, in November, 1805, he nearly reached the highest professional elevation the British navy affords.

IRELAND.

Died.] Suddenly, at Cork, John Franklin, Esq. attorney. His death is a subject of universal and sincere regret. His social qualities, which were expressed by what a hospitable and friendly heart suggested, had made him valuable to an extensive and most repectable acquaintanee, and his professional character was respected, because it was founded on integrity.

At Dublin, Dr. Purcel, an eminent Physician.

DEATHS ABROAD.—At Jamaica, Lt. Ritson, of the 55th foot, son of Mr. Wm. Ritson, of Hull, attorney at law.—Alex. Fullerton, esq. aged 76, many years a member of assembly at that island, and custos rotulorum of the parish of St. Ann.—In Spanish Town, J. Mitchell, esq. receiver general of Jamaica.

At Gibraltar, Richard Lewis, esq. apothecary to the forces.

At Montreal, in Canada, aged 64. Mr. Francis Mason. His botanical observations during ten years in the interior of Asia, whither he went by his majesty's appointment, have rendered his name conspicuous in the annals of that useful science.

At Jaffrat, in Ceylon, on the 10th of March, Lieut. Col. Samuel Jeanneret, of the hon. East India Company's service.

At Lisbon, M. Lunardi, the celebrated aeronaut.

At Manheim, M. Come Colini. He was born at Florence in the year 1727, and became acquainted with the celebrated Voltaire at 20 years old. In 1760, he entered into the service of the Elector Charles Theodore, in the situation of private secretary, and afterwards was a member of the academy of sciences, and has been since well known as director of the cabinet of natural history at Manheim.

At Fort Commanda, coast of Africa, Joseph Venables, esq. deputy governor of that fort.

At Messina, on the 28th of July, Lieut. Col. Johnstone, of the 58th regiment, after an illness of ten days, of a fever, brought on by excessive fatigue whilst in Calabria. He was an officer of great experience, 38 years of age, had served 23 years in various climates, was wounded in the West Indies, and at the battle of Alexandria, being major of the 44th, took the command of that regiment in the field, on Lieut. Col. Ogilvy being killed, and Colonel (now General) Tilson wounded.

A few days previously to the above, Captain Tomlin, of the 35th regiment, of a similar fever, of whom a further account in our next.

At Paris, on the first of October,

the right rev. father in God, Stephen Alexander John Baptist Maria Bernier. late bishop of Orleans, and formerly one of the most formidable chiefs of the Chouan army. He was born on the 31st of October, 1764, at Daon, and consecrated on the 11th of April, 1802, bishop of Orleans, after having, according to convention, disbanded the royalists who served under his command at the time when the unfortunate Georges, conjointly with himself, was in the zenith of his celebrity. The funeral obsequies for this prelate were celebrated in the church of the Abbey of St. Germain, in the presence of several bishops and a numerous body of the clergy.

At Dresden, aged 76, his Royal Highness Francis Xavier, Prince Royal of Poland, Duke of Saxony, and uncle of the reigning elector, during whose minority he acted as regent of the electoral states.

At Dusseldorp, the Princess of Salm-Salm.

At Grenada, the Hon. Alex. Scott, a member of his majesty's privy council for that colony.

On the 28th of May, on board his majesty's frigate Renommee, off Carthagena, aged 15, Charles Forbes, youngest son of Sir Wm. F. of Pitsligo, midshipman, of the wounds he received in an action in cutting out a Spanish schooner.

At Tannah, East Indies, Lieut. Col. Wm. Lambert, of the 4th native regiment of infantry, brother of Mr. Thos. Lambert, of Pimlico.

At Jamaica, John Seater, esq. captain of his majesty's frigate Mediator. He was promoted to the rank of post in 1798.

Of the same place, Capt. Philip Armstrong, of the royal artillery.

At Coburg, aged 53, Prince Lewis Charles Frederick, of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the reigning duke of that name, and lieut. general in the service of the Emperor of Germany. The cause of his death was an inflammation of the lungs.

At Petersburgh, aged 66, Mr. John Petite, formerly of Bradfield, in Suffolk, who embarked for Russia in the year 1780, for the purpose of improving their system of farming, and was much noticed by the Russian nobility, among whom he acquired considerable property.

At Brunswick, his Serene Highness Charles George Augustus, hereditary Prince of Brunswick, eldest son of the reigning duke, and of the Princess Augusta, sister of the King of Great Britain. His highness was married to a daughter of the Prince of Orange, late Stadtholder.

At Reading, in America, Jonah Freeman, supposed to be 107 years old. At the age of 40 he married a free woman of colour, with whom he lived upwards of 40 years, and by whom he had five children: two of them died in the defence of America. Previous to this, one of them, by means of his accumulated property, purchased his father, took a bill of sale of him, and restored him to freedom. Shortly after this event, the affectionate son died, leaving his father sole heir to his little property, in consequence of which he obtained a *legal bill of sale of himself*. Jonah has been an exemplary professor of Christianity nearly 40 years.

Lately, at Paris, M. Retif de la Bretonne, in the 72d year of his age. This original and copious, and still more *bizarre* author, wrote more than 100 volumes, which met with success. He had been a journeyman printer, and it is said he *set up* one of his works without having ever *written it*.—[We have a similar instance in the *Composition* of a very admirable work in this country, the "Illustration of Masonry." The ingenious author was also a journeyman printer, and he set up the entire volume for the press, without having previously written any part of it.]

At Monnikendam, (Holland), M. Nieuwenhuizen, pastor of the Memnonite church, aged 80. His country owes to him the establishment of the "Society for the promotion of General Utility," which justifies by its zeal and labours the name given it by its founder.

At Meldorf, in Holstein, aged 61, Henry Christian Boie. In 1770 he published the first German Almanack of the Muses, and was afterwards the editor of the Deutsche Museum, a much esteemed journal. He was the author of many poetical effusions in the periodical collections of his time: several of these pieces are imitations

from the English or French, and all of them are distinguished by a peculiar elgance.

Further Account of Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, whose Death was announced at p. 472.—This gallant officer was a native of Devonshire, in which county he possessed an estate and beautiful domain, called Warford-lodge, near Exeter. He was born at the same place about the year 1750. Being addicted from his early youth to military affairs, he entered the army 1770, as an ensign in the 35th regiment, then quartered in Exeter. Mr. Simcoe, in consequence of great attention to his duty was rewarded with the appointment of adjutant to the regiment, in less than two years, and he succeeded to a lieutenancy in March 1774. Among the troops ordered to America in 1775, was the 35th regiment, and as Lieutenant Simcoe from his professional knowledge, was justly deserving of notice, he was promoted to a company in the 40th, one of the corps which distinguished itself in that unfortunate contest. In the course of the war, many provincial battalions were raised in America, one of which was given to Captain Simcoe, and in compliment to her Majesty, called the Queen's Rangers; of this he was appointed major-commandant. At the head of this corps which was actively employed, under the most enterprising officers, he exhibited many proofs of his professional talents. In consequence, General Sir Henry Clinton, in June 1779, who was then commander in chief, gave him the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, which was afterwards established in the army. At the peace of 1783, this useful and brave crops, which had so eminently distinguished itself under his orders, was disbanded, but the officers were put on the half pay list and had rank in the army. On Lieut.-Col. Simcoe's return to England, he retired to enjoy in tranquillity, a respite from his labours; but the services he had performed not being unknown to his Majesty, he was appointed lieutenant colonel commandant of a corps to be raised in America, and to serve in Canada, to which he gave the name of the Queen's Rangers, and in November 1790, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army. In 1791 an act of parliament was passed, by which Canada was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, each of them being placed under the superintendence of lieutenant governors, subject to the authority of the governor general of British America.

Colonel Simcoe was appointed lieutenant governor of the former. Neither ambition nor riches actuated his mind in the acceptance of the appointment, but an inherent principle to make his life useful to his king and country. On his arrival with his family in Upper Canada, Colonel Simcoe had the country accurately surveyed, and then formed his plans for peopling and improving it. He at first thought of placing the centre of his settlements within a square, formed by the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Detroit river; but as the Niagara was to be given up to the Americans, he altered his plan. York, situate on the north-west side of lake Ontario, had been before determined on for the capital, but Governor Simcoe not approving of that plan, intended to fix the capital on the banks of a river between Huron and Ontario. This was also dropped, and York is now the seat of government. To increase the population was the great and favourite scheme of the new governor; and as he had the allotment of lands vested in him, he was enabled to promote this desirable and useful measure.

The families of American officers and soldiers who adhered to the royal cause at the conclusion of the war, obtained grants on the British side of the boundary line, as well as many officers and soldiers of regiments of the regular forces; since that period, emigrants from the mother country, and the American States, have also been encouraged to settle there. The policy of General Simcoe was to draw as many of the latter as he could, and by means of his mild and disinterested government, to promote a love for the national character of Englishmen in the American States. To another body of men he held out a share of these lands, we mean half-pay officers; and he thought it an excellent measure to grant discharges to soldiers serving in the regiments then in Canada, who had been a certain number of years in the country, and allot settlements to them. In the mean time, that that corps might

not be incomplete, he proposed inlisting Americans, who would soon be attached to the service of his Britannic Majesty. These military settlers he intended to occupy the lands on the frontiers towards the American States, and on the banks of the lakes. The inland parts he set apart for those who had emigrated; and in case of their not being zealously attached to the existing government, the military settlers, from their situation, could act with vigour against them; or in the event of a war with America, which would be contrary to the interest of both nations, defend the frontiers. A militia formed of such settlers might, in those instances, prove nearly as useful as a regular corps.

In pursuance of these plans, colonel Simcoe, on all occasions, gave encouragement and assistance to those who applied for lands, or who were already in possession of them. The consequence of this was, that in a short space of time, he saw that his government was capable, not only of supplying grain for home consumption, but also for exportation. Cattle of all kinds were also reared in abundance, although in former times, flour was sent from England, and meat and butter from Ireland for the use of the troops, at an enormous expence. The lakes also, in his opinion, were capable of furnishing fish, particularly sturgeon, in such great quantities, as to afford the means of carrying on a trade with Europe, in competition with Russia, which supplies England, and other countries, to a great amount. He, therefore, strongly recommended this to the settlers. In short, the whole of his conduct, during the time he enjoyed the government of Upper Canada, was honourable, liberal, and admirably calculated to lay the foundations of private and public prosperity. Justice was administered under his auspices according to the principles of the British constitution. The Lieutenants of counties appointed by him, had authority to nominate respectable men to be justices of the peace, and officers of militia; while over these he himself kept a watchful eye. After remaining five years in this settlement, Governor Simcoe returned to England, to the great regret of all the inhabitants, who will long cherish a grateful remembrance of his paternal care of their interests, as well as of his private virtues. On the 3d of October, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and a new field was soon opened for the exercise of his talents. The situation of the Island of St. Domingo, which had been taken possession of by troops from Jamaica, in September, 1793, requiring a person of talents to take the command of it, as Civil Governor and Commander in Chief, in the room of Sir Adam Williamson, his Majesty found none more deserving so important a station than Major-General Simcoe, who was appointed with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, the 3d of December, 1796. The nomination of General Simcoe was very acceptable to all ranks in the island, in which he arrived during February, in the following year. Having in some measure retrieved the military affairs, which were at this time nearly hopeless, General Simcoe turned his thoughts to the civil government of the colony, the expenditure of which was immense, and the revenues but trivial. The duties on import and export he found necessary to increase, and they were paid without a murmur by those immediately concerned. Several other regulations were made and enforced, the good effects of which were soon visible; but in the midst of this gleam of prosperity, the colony was deprived of its Governor, who returned to England in the month of July, in the same year. Perhaps the consequent evils and final evacuation of this valuable island would not have occurred, had he been properly supported from the mother country; short, however, as his stay was, he did more than any former General in conciliating the native inhabitants to the British government.

On the 18th of July, 1798, his Majesty as a reward for his services, was pleased to confer on him the command of the 22d regiment of foot; shortly after his return to England, he was employed on the staff, and on the 3d of October, 1798, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. During the time the immense preparations were making in all the French ports in 1801, for the avowed purpose of an invasion, the important command of the town of Plymouth, the county of Devon, &c. was entrusted to him.

PRICE OF STOCKS from NOVEMBER 26, to DECEMBER 26, 1806, both inclusive.

Date 1806	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent. Consols	3 p Cent Reduc.	3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808	4 p Ct. Consols	5 p. Ct. Navy.	New 5 p.Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omnium	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5 p.C.	Irish Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchcq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
Nov.																		£. s.
26	——	61a½	60⅜	——	78⅞	96¼	——	17 1-16th	——	——	59½	——	——	——	——	4s. pm.	4s. pm.	19 15
27	212	60⅜a61	60½	——	78⅝	96	——	17 5-4th	1⅛	3	——	8	——	——	182	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 15
28	212	60⅜a⅞	60½	——	78⅛	96	——	17 3-16th	1 1-16th	3	59⅛	7 15-6th	——	——	182	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 15
29	——	59a60⅜	60	——	77⅝	95⅜	——	17	——	2¾	——	7 15-6th	——	——	180	3s. pm	——	19 15
Dec.	——																	
1	209	58⅝a59⅜	58⅜	——	76½	95⅛	——	16¾	——	Par						s. pm.	Par	19 15
2	210	59a⅜	58⅜	——	76½	Shut	——	16 13-6th	1 1-16th	4⅛	57⅛	7⅞	88½	——	——	s. pm.	Par	19 15
3	209¾	shut	59⅛	——	76⅝	Do.	——	16 15-6th	——	1⅝	58	7⅞	89½	——	——	Par	1 Prem	19 15
4	212	Do.	59⅞	——	77½	Do.	——	17 1-16th	——	2⅛	——	7 15-6th	89½	——	——	——	2s. pm.	19 15
5	——	Do.	59⅝	——	77⅜	Do.	——	17	——	1¼	58⅛	——	——	——	——	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 15
6	——	Do.	59½	——	77¼	Do.	——	——	——	1⅛	58⅛	——	——	——	——	3s. pm.	5s. pm.	19 15
8	——	Do.	59½	——	77¼	Do.	——	17	——	1½	58¼	——	——	——	——	3s. pm.	4s. pm.	19 15
9	211	Do.	59½	——	77¼	Do.	——	16 15-6th	——	1⅛	——	7 13-6th	——	——	——	2s. pm.	3s pm.	19 15
10	210½	Do.	59⅜	——	77⅜	Do.	——	16 15-6th	——	——	58¼	7 13-6th	89¾	——	——	2s. pm.	3s. pm	19 16
11	——	Do.	59⅜	——	77¼	Do.	——	16 15-6th	——	1⅛	——	——	——	——	——	2s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 16
12	——	Do.	59½	——	77⅜	Do.	——	16 15-6th	——	1½	58⅜	7⅞	89¼	——	——	3s. pm.	3s. pm.	19 16
13	——	Do.	59½	——	77⅜	Do.	——	16 15-6th	1 1-16th	1⅛	——	7 13-6th	89⅛	——	——	——	3s. pm	19 16
15	——	Do.	59⅝	——	77¼	Do.	——	16 13-6th	——	1⅛	58⅛	7⅞	——	——	——	——	2s. pm.	19 16
16	210¾	Do.	59¼	——	77¼	Do.	——	16⅜	——	1¼	57⅞	7 13-6th	89⅛	——	——	3s. pm.	3s. pm	19 16
17	210	Do.	59	——	77	Do.	——	16¼	——	¾	57⅞	——	——	——	——	2s. pm.	1s. pm.	19 16
18	210	Do.	59	——	77	Do.	——	16⅛ h	——	¾	——	7 13-6th	——	——	——	——	1s. pm.	19 16
19	210	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	——	16 13-16t	1 1-16th	——	——	——	——	——	——	1s. pm.	Par	19 16
20	——	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	——	16 13-6th	——	⅝	——	7 13-6th	——	——	——	——	1s. pm	19 16
22	209	Do.	58⅞	56¼	——	Do.	——	16¾	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	1 dis.	Par	19 16
23	——	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	——	16¾	——	⅛	——	——	88½	——	——	1 dis.	1 dis.	19 16
24	——	Do.	59	——	76⅞	Do.	——	16¾	——	——	58	——	——	——	——	Par	Par	19 16
25	holiday	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
26	Do	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Dec. 20, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	87	3	48	7	41	10	31	0
Surrey	90	4	42	6	44	10	33	10
Hertford	76	4	43	0	42	4	26	8
Bedford	77	1	51	2	40	4	28	2
Huntin.	78	10	———		40	6	24	4
Northa.	72	4	48	3	39	0	30	2
Rutland.	72	6	———		40	9	24	6
Leicestr.	73	11	———		41	3	26	4
Notting.	75	9	51	0	43	10	29	0
Derby..	76	10	———		45	2	27	9
Stafford	71	5	———		44	1	29	1
Salop..	69	10	53	4	43	1	28	6
Herefor.	76	2	48	0	40	8	28	7
Wor'str.	75	0	———		43	7	35	8
Warwic.	77	6	———		47	1	33	0
Wilts..	73	0	———		41	2	32	2
Berks..	87	2	———		40	8	32	8
Oxford.	76	11	———		38	5	30	10
Bucks..	80	0	———		38	7	30	6
Brecon.	82	8	54	4	43	2	25	8
Montgo	72	0	———		43	2	25	10
Radnor.	79	7	———		40	1	23	9

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 77s. 6d.; Rye 48s. 8d.; Barley 41s. 1d.; Oats 27s. 11d.; Beans 46s. 2d.; Pease 50s. 6d.; Oatmeal 42s. 11d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	82	0	36	0	41	6	32	6
Kent	90	0	50	0	40	6	36	6
Sussex	84	4	———		49	0	34	6
Suffolk	76	8	———		40	2	37	0
Cambridge	72	9	44	0	36	7	20	8
Norfolk	71	5	44	0	38	2	25	0
Lincoln	69	0	41	3	39	4	23	2
York	69	9	44	11	37	7	26	6
Durham	78	4	———		40	0	28	5
Northumberland	74	4	54	0	38	10	28	4
Cumberland	73	8	54	0	40	8	27	11
Westmorland	75	8	60	8	40	7	29	5
Lancaster	69	5	———		42	10	28	2
Chester	67	9	———		44	0	26	4
Flint	81	10	———					
Denbigh	81	4	———		47	8	24	9
Anglesea	———		———		36	0	22	0
Carnarvon	74	8	———		42	4	21	6
Merioneth	81	1	57	8	44	11	24	8
Cardigan	75	5	———		32	6	18	0
Pembroke	64	4	———		36	8	20	3
Carmarthen	80	6	———		37	0	18	6
Glamorgan	81	9	———		37	6	22	0
Gloucester	77	11	———		41	4	30	0
Somerset	81	11	———		41	1	28	4
Monmouth	83	7	———		44	10	28	11
Devon	87	7	———		38	9	30	4
Cornwall	85	4	———		38	3	24	8
Dorset	76	10	———		40	9	35	6
Hants	81	1	———		44	2	34	2

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present season affords very little matter of report from the country. The rains seem to have been universal, and to have prevented much out-door business. The appearance of the young wheats is, thus far, very good, but a continuance of warm and wet weather will encourage a too great luxuriance of growth, which, on a change, may have ill effects; and, at any rate, the production of slugs, and vermin of that description, must have been considerable, although their devastations are not yet complained of. Cattle crops are grown this year to vast extent, and in districts where formerly such cultivation was unknown, except in the garden. Potatoes have proved a good crop, and turnips far better than could have been expected, since they were, in many places, twice sown. Live stock in abundance all over the country, and considerably cheaper, good pigs excepted. Wool cheaper this year than the last, by more than 20 per cent. The general state of the country plentiful, and agriculture in a most prosperous and improving condition.

Beef at Smithfield, 4s. to 5s. per stone. Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. Veal, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. Pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d. Bacon, 6s. 4d. Irish ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Sheep skins and fat much lower.

Middlesex, Dec. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from NOV. 18, to DEC. 23, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between		
Males 1025	2033		Males 1071	2078			2 and 5 - 233	60 and 70 - 159
Females 1008			Femal. 1007				5 and 10 - 73	70 and 80 - 123
Whereof have died under two years old		613					10 and 20 - 81	80 and 90 - 44
							20 and 30 - 147	90 and 100 - 8
							30 and 40 - 201	
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d. 4s. 5d. 4s. 4d. 4s. 5d.							40 and 50 - 223	
Salt 20s. per Bushel: 4½d per lb.							50 and 60 - 183	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, NOVEMBER, 1806.

D.	H.	Baro.	Out.	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 2,75.
1	8	29.87	52.5	56	69	f	ESE 0	not cloudy : fine	
	2	29.78	59.5	58	66	3	S 1		
2	8	29.50	53	57	60	3	SSE 2	. cloudy and gentle rain	
	2	29.37	56	58	65	5	S 2	little rain . fine eve : clear . little rain	
3	8	29.25	50.5	56	64	4	S 2	. more cloudy and rain at times	
	2	29.25	54.5	57.5	62	5	S 1	rain at times	
4	8	29.33	50	56	68	5	N 1	continual rain	
	2	29.37	52	57.5	65	5	N 1	continual rain : fair	
5	8	29.60	48.5	55.5	62	4	WNW 1	foggy . fine	
	2	29.66	52	56	59	3	W 1	hazy	
6	8	29.96	40.5	52	62	2	W 1	foggy . fine	
	2	30.13	47	53	58	2	NW 1		
7	8	30.35	37.5	49.5	62	h	WNW 1	not cloudy	
	2	30.40	48	51.5	62	h	WNW 1	not cloudy	
8	8	30.48	48.5	51.5	62	h	SSW 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.49	55	54	59	4	SSW 2	. less cloudy : clear	
9	8	30.45	47	52.5	62	3	SSW 1	hazy	
	2	30.39	53	54.5	57	4	S 2	. less cloudy	
10	8	30.27	43	52	62	f	S 0	thick fog : brighter	
N	2	30.28	49.5	53	62	4	SSW 1	foggy . fine night	
11	8	30.40	47	53	65	h	NE 1	not cloudy . fine : more cloudy	
	2	30.38	50.5	54	62	4	E 1	. more cloudy : fine . cloudy	
12	8	30.20	38	51	62	f	E 1	. wind's	
	2	30.23	45.5	52	64	h	WSW 1	. fine night	
13	8	30.25	47.5	52	62	f	W 1		
	2	30.35	55.5	54	64	h	NW 1		
14	8	30.42	51.5	55	65	f	NW 1	. thick upward	
	2	30.36	53.5	56	64	h	W 1	. little rain	
15	8	30 10	51	56	63	f	WSW 1	. little wet at times	
	2	30.04	53.5	57	64	5	WSW 1	. little wet at times : fine	
16	8	29.98	44.5	55	62	1	WSW 1	. hazy . more cloudy	
	2	29.94	50	55	58	5	WSW 2	. clear eve	
17	8	30.14	46.5	53	62	2	WSW 1	: thick upward	
	2	30.19	52.5	55	60	h	WSW 1	. fine eve . thick upward : little rain	
18	8	30.08	53.5	55.5	62	4	S 2	hazy . little wet at times	
	2	29.98	56	58	63	5	S 2	little wet at times : heavy shower . fine	
19	8	29.84	51.5	56.5	63	3	W 1	little foggy . thick upward	
	2	29.77	52	55	62	h	WSW 1	continual rain : more wind and clear	
20	8	29.53	41.5	52	60	0	WSW 2		
	2	29.62	48.5	52.5	59	1	WSW 2	: cloudy . little wet	
21	8	29.31	47.5	52	62	5	SW 2	little wet . fine	
	2	29.24	47.5	52	59	4	WSW 2	. little rain at times . fine eve	
22	8	29.57	38	48.5	61	h	WSW 1	not cloudy . brighter	
	2	29.68	46	50	59	2	W 1	hazy . cloudless eve	
23	8	29.90	39.5	47.5	62	h	W 0	. foggy . much gentle rain	
	2	29.69	50	50.5	67	5	SSW 2	little rain . fine eve	
24	8	30.07	50.5	52	65	h	W 0		
	2	30.12	55	53.5	66	h	W 0		
25	8	29.90	56	55.5	67	5	WSW 2	. little rain	
	2	29.80	57	57	69	5	WSW 2	. drizzly at times : wind and much rain	
26	8	29.52	51	56	63	5	WSW 3	continual rain	
F	2	29.36	51.5	56	63	5	W 3	rain . fine eve . cloudy : fine	
27	8	30.14	46.5	54.5	61	2	WNW 1	little foggy . more cloudy : thick upward	
	2	30.26	50	55	61	h	NW 1	. much rain at eve and night	
28	8	30.18	56.5	56.5	68	h	SW 1		
	2	30.19	58	58.5	64	5	SW 2	; more wind and gentle rain	
29	8	29.93	56.5	58	68	5	SW 3	little rain	
	2	29.79	57.5	59.5	63	5	WSW 3	. little rain . fine eve : clear	
30	8	30.00	42.5	54	58	0	WSW 1	. thick upward : rain . fine	
	2	29.95	46.5	55	57	2	W 2	hazy . more cloudy : little rain	

INDEX

TO THE

SIXTH VOLUME.

ACADEMY, Royal Irish, Analysis of their Transactions 41
Additions to, and corrections of preceding Obituaries 58, 152, 371, 523
Agricultural Report, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479
Agriculture, Board of, Premiums offered by 276
Alloy, Proportion of, in the European Silver Coins 254
Alonzo, a Fragment 299
America, People of, compared with the Jews 231
Ancients, Account of the Destruction of their Writings 408
Anecdote of a Country Girl, 200. Of Colman and Garrick, *ib.* Of Mr. Fox, 411. Of Lord Thurlow, *ib.*
Anecdotes and Sketches, 16. Posthumous Inscriptions, *ib.* Sir William Jones and Lord Ashburton, *ib.* Lord Brook and Sir Philip Sidney, *ib.* Remarkable Account of a Prussian Deserter, *ib.* Duke of Orleans, his love for his daughter, *ib.* Order of the Garter, Institution of, 17. Mademoiselle de Rieux, *ib.* Character of a Judge, 101. Death, *ib.* Political Sonnets, *ib.* Judicial Astrology, *ib.* Local Attachment, *ib.* State of British India, 102. The Ministry, *ib.* Revolution of opinions, *ib.* Dr. Johnson, 212. Principal Campbell, *ib.* Definition of a Seducer, *ib.* State of Manners in Edinburgh, *ib.* Singular Decoy and Marriage, 213. The Windhams, *ib.* The Two Albinos, *ib.* Rev. Job Orton, *ib.*
Apollonian Critic, Review of New Music, 53, 157, 257, 348, 520
Apparatus for transferring Gases over Mercury, &c. described 41
Argyle, Duke of, Account of his Funeral 85
Aristotle's art of Poetry, abridged, with Notes 109, 297
Artists, Society of, at Norwich 473
Asiatic Researches, Vol. VIII. Account of 135, 246
Assurance of Lives, Mode of 305
Average Prices of Corn, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479

B

Bankrupts and Dividends, Alphabetical List of 92, 187, 284, 379, 475, 551
Barker, Mr. Account of his Death 155
Barnet, Miss, Trial of 424
Beattie, Dr. Account of the Conversation between him and the King 207
Bell, Mr. Benjamin, Account of his Death 59
Bedfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 76, 177, 278, 377
Benefit Societies, a collateral fund for, proposed 494
Berkshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 77, 177, 278, 376, 470
Bernard, Dr. Bishop of Limerick, Account of his Death 75
Bills of Mortality, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479
Biographical Memoirs of Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, 3. Sir Sidney Smith, 97, 238. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, 193. J. H. Prince, 213, 415, 495. Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, 242. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, 351, 411. Thomas Moore, esq. 385. Lord Viscount Howick 481
Birmingham, People, Houses, and Streets in 281
Black Sea, account of the Ancient Trade of 322
Bosanquet, Mr. Samuel, account of his Death 74
Brand, Rev. Mr. account of 524
British, on the Courage of the 225
Buckinghamshire, Marriages and Deaths in 77, 177, 377, 471
Buenos Ayres, short account of, 200. Capture of, by the British, 260. Topographical Description of the Province of, 290. Trade of 293
Bulletins of the French army 458, 537
Burdon, Mr. Statement of his Opinions by himself, 198. On the means of opposing Bonaparte 494
Butter Tree of the East Indies, account of, by Dr. Roxburgh 246

INDEX.

C

Calculous Concretions, Effects of Alkaline Substances on 44
Cambridge University Prizes 77
Cambridgeshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 77, 177, 278, 377, 471
Canary Bird Fanciers, Society of 549
Capri, Description of the Island of, 108. The Winter residence of the Emperor Tiberius, *ib.* Abounds with Quails 109
Caraccas, Spanish Colony of in South America, Description of, 120. Its Produce, *ib.* Cultivation of, *ib.* Its Commerce 121
Carlton-house, State-rooms in, described 72
Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton, short account of 253
Cels, M. account of his Death 186
Charcas, in South America, Description of 291
Chemical Nomenclature, Remarks on 500
Cheshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 78, 178, 278, 377, 471
Chinese Language, account of 45
Christianity, account of the Promulgation of 229
Collins, Mr. T. account of 157
Commons, House of, List of the New Members 541
Coppinger, Poetical Specimens of, 15. A Song, *ib.* Another, *ib.* On a Sigh 16
Cotter, Mr. Patrick, the Irish giant, account of 535
Cornwall, Marriages and Deaths, in 78, 178, 278, 471
Criticism 34, 132, 232, 330, 431, 508
Cornwallis, Marquis, Letter to Dr. Web ter from 488
Cromlech, account of one discovered in Gloucestershire 472
Cumberland, Customs of the Peasantry in, 126. Hirings, *ib.* Fairs, 127. Courtships, *ib.* Weddings, 128. Marriages and Deaths in, 77, 178, 278, 377, 471

D

Dacre, Mrs. Charlotte. See Rosa Matilda
Deaths abroad 89, 186
Dendera, Description of the Ruins of the Temple of 136
Derbyshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 178, 278, 377, 471
Dermody, Thomas, Life of, by Raymond, reviewed, 34, 132, 232, 330, 431, 508
Devonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 78, 178, 278, 377
Diseases, Report of, 61, 282, 375, 468, 550
Domestic Incidents, 71, 172, 276, 376, 468
Domestic tyranny, on 504
Dorant, Mr. Trial of 425
Dorsetshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179, 278, 377, 471
Drama, The, 36. Haymarket, Dibdin's Comedy of "Five Miles off," *ib.* Plot of, *ib.* Account of, *ib.* Close of this Theatre for the season, 336. Covent-Garden Theatre, account of the opening of, *ib.* Mr. Dimond's Play of Adrian and Orrila, 434.—Drury-Lane Theatre, Opening of, 337.—Royalty Theatre, 435.—New Olympic Pavilion, *ib.* — Windsor Theatre, *ib.* 526
Dramatic Critic, Character of a 108, 502
Durham, Marriages and Deaths in, 79, 178, 278, 377, 471
Dutch Constitutional Code 56

E

Education, Regular, Effects of 231
Egerton, W. T. esq. Account of his Death 60
Eloquence, on the propriety of encouraging in a civilized state, 9. Vindication of 204
Employers, on the oppression of 413
English Peasantry, State of 111
England and Ireland, Review of the Connection between 219, 310
Epigrams 37, 134, 238
Essex, Marriages and Deaths in, 79, 179, 278, 377, 472
Exhibition of Paintings at Norwich 473

F

Female Wanderer, a Tale 209
Flindall, Mr. on the oppression of employers, 413. Reflections on workhouses 490
Fortifications. Letter the second, on 201
France, Population of the principal towns in 146
Franklin, Dr. Anecdote of, 8. Eloge on by the Abbe Fauchet, 30, 294, 398
French Army, First Bulletin of, against the King of Prussia 458
Fox, Rt. Hon. Charles James, Biographical account of, continued, 351. Secedes from parliament, 352. Difference with Mr. Burke, 353. Forms an alliance with the Grenvilles, 354. Becomes Secretary of State, 355. Account of his visit to Paris, *ib.* His motion for abolishing the slave-trade, 356. His health declines, *ib.* Is tapped for the dropsy, 357.—Again, 441. Goes to Chiswick, *ib.* His death, 442. His private character, 443. His literary qualifications, *ib.* His publications, *ib.* His will, 445. Funeral, *ib.*

G

Gayal, a species of Ox, account of 248
Gazette Letters 357
Gell, Admiral, Sketch of his Life 470
Girondists, Sketch of 325
Gisborne, Dr. Thomas, Account of his death 58
Gloucestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179, 278, 377, 472

Gordon, General, account of his death 84
Gray's Alcaics, Translation of 204
Greek Language, Enquiry relative to the pronunciation of 309

H

Hamburgh, account of the seizure of 540
Hampshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 79, 179, 279, 377, 472
Hardy, Sir Thomas, Profe sional life of, 193. Obtains the rank of Lieutenant, 194, and the praise of Lord Nelson, *ib.* Appointed to the command of the Mutiné, 196, and to the rank of Post-Captain, *ib.* In the battle of the Nile, *ib.*, and of Trafalgar, 197. Created a Baronet 198
Haversham, Lord, Biographical sketch of 25
Herefordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 179, 279, 377, 472
Hertfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179, 377, 473
Hindoo Religion, on the origin of 138
Historians, Ancient, account of the mutilations in their writings 499
Historical Register of public transactions 54, 159, 259, 357, 448
Holland erected into a kingdom, 54, Constitutional code of 56
Holyday, Harry, Character of 219
Home's, Dr. account of the surrender of Nimeguen 128
Horneman's excursion across the Pyrennees 317
Horsley, Bishop, sketch of his Life 469
Howard, the Philanthropist, attack and defence of, 223. Remarks on the attack 489
Howick, Lord Viscount, Biographical sketch of, 481. Elected member for Northumberland, 482. Appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, 484; and Secretary of State, ib. 484
Hoy, The, a poetical tale 332
Human happiness, Description of 230
Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Character and literature of, 118. Presents the University of Oxford with a library. *ib.*, which lays the foundation of the Bodleian 119
Huntingdonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 79, 179
Huth, General, account of 90

I. & J.

Iliad, on a contested passage in 493
India, on the religion of, 27. The Hindoos described, 28. The Christians of St. Thomas, 29. Their Manners, *ib.* Their love-feasts, *ib.* Regulations which fetter the press 15
Inquiry relating to a medical person ignorantly administering injurious medicines, 8, or trying new and dangerous experiments on his patients, *ib.*
Inscription in Walton Church 502
Ireland, Deaths in, 88, 186. Review of the connection between England and that country 219, 310
Jennerian Institution, Poetical address to 37
Jocelyn, Captain, account of his Death 373
Jones, Sir William, quotes a passage from Milton, 8. Couplet desired by him to be written on his tomb, 16. Passage from Milton explained 101

K

Kent, Marriages and Deaths in, 80, 180, 279, 377, 473
King's speech, on closing the session of parliament, 76. On opening the new parliament 544

L

Lancashire, Marriages and Deaths in, 80, 181, 280, 377, 473
Landaff, Earl of, account of his Death 185
Lansdown's, Marquis of, Manuscripts, account of 518
Lauderdale, Lord, account of his return from Paris 359
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, account of his death 373
Leeches, how to preserve 80
Le Fleming, Sir Michael, account of 83
Leicestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 80, 180, 280, 378, 473
Leith, account of the opening the wet dock at 86
Library, Imperial, at Vienna, short account of 256
Lima, Manners of the people of 99
Lincolnshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 80, 180, 280, 378, 473
London, Marriages and Deaths at, 73, 172, 276, 376, 468. Meteor seen in 72
Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, account of the Life and Writings of, 242. Specimens of his poetry 243, 245
Louis XVI. Character of 32
Lucubrations of an Idler 129
Ludlam, Mr. account of his projects 547

M

Maclaurin, Professor, introduced at Edinburgh, by Sir Isaac Newton 49
Magnetism, Professor Ritter's experiments on 148
Manuscripts, account of M. Seguier's 313
Margaret, a Pastoral 300
Marriages and Deaths in and near London 73, 172, 276, 376, 468, 549
Mercer, James, poetical character of, 296. Biographical sketch of, 400. Specimen of his poetry 403
Meteor seen in London 72
Meteorological Journal, 94, 190, 286, 382, 478
Modern discoveries and improvements in science and literature, 46, 142, 251, 357, 448, 516
More Miseries 312
Moore, Thomas, esq. Biographical Sketch of, 385. Assumed name of

Little, 386. Is entered of the Middle Temple, 387. Translates Anacreon, *ib.* Embarks for Bermuda, 388. Arrives in America, *ib.* Returns to England, 392. Publishes a volume of Poems, *ib.*

N

Narbonne, Archbishop of, account of 75
National Debt, Official papers on 161
Nimeguen, account of the surrender of and treatment of the troops 128
Norfolk, Marriages and Deaths in, 81, 181, 378, 473
Northamptonshire, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 182, 378, 473
Northfleet Dockyard, Fire at 279
Northumberland, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 181, 280, 378, 473
Norwich, Society of Artists at 473
Nottinghamshire, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 181, 280
Novelties of Literature 228, 325

O

Ode to a New Year's penitent 502
Oxfordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 81, 182, 280, 379, 473
Oxford University Prizes 81

P

Paleyana and Portesiana 216
Paraguay, Province of, Description of 290
Parallel between Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar, 9. Cursory view of some of the eminent actions of Alexander, *ib.* Of those of Cæsar, 13. Comparison drawn 15
Parliamentary Proceedings, 69. King's speech on closing the Session, 76
Patents, The new, 38. Mr. Cowan's for improvements in sails, *ib.* Mr. Cawood's, for an improvement in metallic cocks 39
——— Mr. Clark's, for improvements in horse-shoes, 139. Mr. Ingram's, for a new mode of manufacturing sugar, 141. Rev. W. Milton's, for a mode of rendering stage coaches more safe, *ib.*
——— Messrs. Hobson's and Sylvester's, for a method of sheathing ships, 249. Mr. Plucknett's, for mowing grass 250
——— Mr. Plucknett's, for a machine for dibbling grain, 344. Mr. Hardie's, for an improvement on cranes, *ib.*
——— Mr. Wilcox's, for a machine for glazing leather, 436. Mr. Deverell's, for improvements in motion 438
——— Mr. Cooke's, for improvements in waggons, 514. Mr. Birt's, for a cheap black paint 516
Patriotic Fund, account of 301
Penmanship, Enquiries relating to 225
Personal respect, what it consists in 231
Pic-Nic, Prospectus of a periodical paper of that name 314
Pitt, Mr. Character of, by Mr. Rose 327
Plate, River of, described 290
Press fettered in India by regulations 51
Press gang, account of the proceedings of one at Barbadoes 304
Poetry, Original, 36. Ode written in a spunging-house, *ib.* Epigram, 37. Synonym, *ib.* Reply to a quarto volume, *ib.* Address to the Jennerian institution, *ib.* Sonnet written in a boat, 134. Epigrams, *ib.* The wandering darling Boy, *ib.* The native Cot, 135. Progress of Patronage, 236. A Wish, 237. The Trinket found, *ib.* Epigram, 238. The Hoy, 332. To ——, 513. Parody on the eleventh Epode of Horace, 514. To Mary, *ib.* 514
Poetry and Painting, on the constitutional connection between 23
Poor, on the management of the affairs of, 18. Account of the deaths of paupers in the workhouse at Lincoln, 19. At Dover, *ib.* Computation from Dr. Halley's tables, 20. Provisions consumed in the Birmingham workhouse, 116. At Dover, *ib.* Poor at London, 396
Porteus, Dr. Bishop of London, Sketch of the Life of, 3. Distinguishes himself at Cambridge, *ib.* Takes the degree of B. A. *ib.* Of M. A. obtains the Seatonian prize, *ib.* Extract from his poem on that occasion, *ib.* Quits the University, and enters the Church, 4. Draws up Memoirs of Archbishop Secker, *ib.* Presented with the Living of Hunton, 5.--- Raised to the Episcopal Bench, *ib.* Promoted to London, *ib.* Publishes a volume of sermons, *ib.* His Epitaph on George II. 6. Publishes his lectures on St. Matthew's gospel, *ib.* and the beneficial effects of Christianity, *ib.* Extract fom the latter work 7
Porter, account of, brewed in London 176
Portesiana 216
Portrait of a Judge 225
Potosi, Mountain of, described, 291. City of, *ib.*
Polytheism, account of 228
Prince, J. H. Biographical Sketch of 213, 415, 495
Proceedings of Learned Bodies, 39. Anniversary of the Society of Arts, *ib.* Rewards conferred by that Society, 40. Analysis of the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 41---46
——— Account of the eighth volume of the Asiatic Researches, 135, 246
Provincial Occurrences, --- Marriages and Deaths 72, 177, 278, 376, 470
Public Affairs, State of, 65, 165, 271, 363, 460

Publications, List of new ones, 62, 162, 269, 369, 466
Pyrennees, Horneman's excursions across 317
R
Ragusa, Republic of, taken by France, 65. General Lauriston's proclamation on taking possession of 58
Raymond's Life of Dermody, Review of 34, 132, 232, 330, 431
Refuge for the Destitute 219
Retreat, The, No. II. 103. No. III. 393
Richardson, Samuel, Select Sentences from his correspondence 123
Robson, Mr. James, account of 523
Rock Life Assurance Company, account of 385
Roscoe's, Mr. election, Celebration of 505
Rosa Matilda, account of her life and poetical writings, 21. Writes in the Morning Herald, 22. Poem by her, *ib.* The Kiss, 23. "To him who says he loves," *ib.*
Rouvellet, J. D. R. Trial of 424
Rowley, Dr. Account of 152
Roxburgh's, Dr. account of the Butter Tree 246
Royal Institution, Notice of Lectures at 47, 439
Russell, Mr. R. A. account of 154
S
Salt, its benefits as a manure 414
Sanders, Mrs. account of her death 85
Savage, Mr. his account of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, 120. The ancient trade of the Black Sea, 322. Of the Destruction of the Writings of the Ancients, 408. Plan of a Society for scientific information, 252. Collateral fund for benefit societies, proposed, 494. Account of the mutilations in the writings of the ancient historians 499
Scotland, Deaths in 87, 185
Seguier, M. account of his manuscripts 313
Self-Biography, very difficult 231
Shakespeare, passage in, compared with Ovid 412
Sheridan, Mr. C. F. account of his death 73
Shropshire, Marriages and Deaths in 82, 182, 473
Silver Coins of Europe, proportion of alloy in 254
Slave-trade, Address to the merchants of London on 199
Slaves, Regulations of the Spaniards relating to at the Havannah 144
Slee, Mr. John, account of 78
Smith, Sir Sidney, Biographical Memoirs of, 97. Educated under Dr. Knox, *ib.* Singular prepossession of, 98. Enters into the Swedish service, *ib.* Returns home, 99. Invested with the Swedish Order of Knighthood, *ib.* Goes to Constantinople, 238. Joins Lord Hood at Toulon, *ib.* Burns the French Ships in that harbour, *ib.* Is taken prisoner off Havre de Grace, 239. Confined in the Temple at Paris, *ib.* Attempts to escape, 240. Is treated with severity, *ib.* Escapes from prison, 242. Arrives in London, *ib.* Appointed to a command in the Mediterranean,
Smithfield, Christmas cattle shew, account of 545
Society for Scientific Information, Proposal for 252
Somersetshire, Marriages and Deaths in 82, 281, 379, 475
Space and Duration, Mr. Kirwan's ideas of 43
Specula of reflecting Telescopes, Metallic compositions for, described 43
Stafford House, Description of 175
Staffordshire, Marriages and Deaths in 82, 183, 473
State-Papers—Treaty between France and Holland, 54. Dutch constitutional code, 56. General Lauriston's proclamation on taking possession of Ragusa, 58. Buonaparte's proclamation relating to the Jews, 159.—Declaration of the King of Prussia to the Hanoverian deputies, 160. Proclamation of General Beresford, on taking possession of Buenos Ayres, 265. Letter from Buonaparte to the Prince Primate, 359. Circular Note addressed to the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, 360. Buonaparte's letter to the King of Bavaria, 361. Treaty between Russia and France, 363. Declaration of the King of Sweden, 448; Of the Emperor of Russia, 449; Of the King of Prussia, 450; Of the King of Great Britain 456
Statistical calculations 492
Stocks, Price of, July, 96; August, 192; September, 288; October, 384; November, 480; December 568
Strictures on Mr. Flindall's essay on employers 487
Suffolk, Marriages and Deaths in, 82, 183, 281, 474
Sullivan, Sir Richard, sketch of his life 374
Surry Library Institution, account of 339
Surry, Marriages and Deaths in, 281, 474
Sussex, Marriages and Deaths in, 82, 183, 281, 474
Sword-fish, (Xiphius Gladius) account of 185
T
Table Anecdotes, 306. Mr. Orme, 307. Goldsmith, *ib.* Lord Clive, 308. Gray, *ib.* Churchill, *ib.* Johnson, *ib.*
Tesselated Pavement found at Gloucester, account of 179
Thurlow, Lord, account of 371
Tode, Professor, account of 89

Torture, Cruel species of, in Sweden 206
Tranquillity, account of the society of 338
Trial of J. D. R. Rouyellet, 424; of Miss Barnett, *ib.*; of Mr. Dorant 425
Trinidad, Population of the island of 145
Tucuman, province of, description of 290
V
Vienna, Imperial Library at, account of 256
W
Wales, Marriages and Deaths in 84, 185
War, Official accounts relating to the 537
Warwickshire, Marriages and Deaths in 83, 184, 281, 475
Welsh Market-Girls, account of the return of, from London to Wales 10
Westminster-Hall, Projected improvements in 71, 376, 468
Westmoreland, Marriages and Deaths in 83, 475
Whethamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's, account of 129
Wills, Rev. Dr. account of 82
Wiltshire, Marriages and Deaths in, 83, 184, 475
Wig, The, No. III. No IV. 299
Wig, The, No. V. 484
Workhouses, Reflections on the present state of 490
Worcestershire, Marriages and Deaths in 83, 475
Workington Agricultural Society 471
Women, The precepts which relate to them only, very few 223

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Portrait of the Bishop of London, - - to face page 9
——— Sir Sidney Smith, - - - - 97
——— Sir T. M. Hardy, - - - - 193
Map of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, - - - 289
Portrait of Thomas Moore, Esq. - - - 387
——— Lord Howick, - - - - 481